The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,223 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	10th Feb.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th "
B. L. NEPAULA	3900	600	A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. CORMORANT	3486	350	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAA	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4191	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGALI	4500	850	W. B. Andrew	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3507	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shatford	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4126	800	K. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4121	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles transship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare to Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	500	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company's Agency.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles ... 350, " 250.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transship at Suez.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in London FREE OF CHARGES, to the extent allowed in Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	1500	500	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb	1888.
STURA	...	" 10th Mar.	1888.

For handbooks & information apply to the Secretary Peninsular Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sir Jeejeebhoy Mansion, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Leave
ELEKTRA	P. Meras	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewosich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	650	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Meras	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ..... C. Rechtinger ..... 25th Feb.
PANDORA ..... A. Trobitz ..... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
BRESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	11th Feb. 1888

No cargo will be received on board after noonst on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL

S. S. "ARMENIA" SAILING 13th FEBRUARY.

THIS STEAMER of 3,100 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1888, will be held at the Office of the 2nd Assistant Collector of Kolaba, at Alibag, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888.

1 Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2 Right to collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.

Right of removing pearl shells from all the Creeks in the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Ag. Collector and President, District Local Boards, Kolaba.

Camp Akle, 31st January, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKING STICKS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

A VERY large assortment now on hand, comprising Hazel, Oak, Orange, Black Thorn, Malacca, Wangee, Bark, Olive, Vine, Ebony, Walnut, and many others.

Price from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.

WALKING STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

A choice selection, comprising Malacca, Ebony, Walnut, Orange, &c., &c., with Ivory, Horn, and other fancy Heads, richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 27 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAIRY LAMPS.

WE have to announce another Consignment of the above, in all the latest Patterns and Shapes.

FAIRY PYRAMID LAMPS.

	Rs.	a.
With Blue, Citron, Rose or Ruby Shades ..... from Rs. 2-4 to	7	8
Do. do. on Stand for Table consisting of Lamp and two Flower Tubes, complete	12	8
Do. do. very elegant Centre-pieces for Table, three Lamps and four Flower Holders combined, on fine Electro Plated Stand ..... Rs. 48 and	54	0
"Queen's" Burmese Pattern, Plain or with Flower Sprays burnt in, very effective ..... from	9	8
Do. do. on Pedestal	20	0
Do. do. with two Lamps and Flower Holder	50	0

Also a variety of other Patterns and Shapes in new designs.

Verre Moire, Snowflake, Crystal and Ruby, and Verre Oude ..from Rs. 2-4 to 18 0

HANGING FAIRY LAMPS.

Rose, Satin, or Nacre de Perle, with Gilt Chains, complete	20	0 each.
Spare Shades of all Colours..from Re. 1-4 to	3	0 each.
Fairy Lights, per Box	1	4

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1	0	"

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WANTED.—By a firm in Madras, an ASSISTANT to work paper indent business. Must have a technical knowledge of paper and tins. Salary to commence at Rs. 125 per month. Apply "G. W.," care of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. C. BURDER,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam, a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light cut under PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ABE LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road, 1, East Street.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's	each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's	"	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	"	9	8
Do. do. do. double strung	"	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled.	"	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	"	12	8
Do. The Demon Slazengers	"	12	8
Do. The Victor Forhams	"	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	"	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas, with leather handle	"	2	4
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber	"	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls	each	1	0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, cat-gut sewn, Regulation size	Per dozen	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	"	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced.	"	12	0
Do. Ayres' do.	"	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club		11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	Per pair	10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case		47	8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

KEMP AND CO.'S
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER.	STILTONS.	GRUYERE.
Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.	Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. Temple house, Camp, POONA, and Bhoodwar Peth City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE WESTERN INDIA
SHIRT MANUFACTURE.

Gentlemen in sending a
SAMPLE SHIRT
will please note that if sent per
PACKET POST
with the ends open and prepaid by stamps, the cost does not exceed
Anns 2.
The charge per Bhangy being
Anns 9.

Our Instructions for Self-Measurement on application : "they are very simple" and ensure a perfect fit.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.

EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 "
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 "
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 "
CONGO	1,040 "
BROKEN TEA	720 "
BOHEA	640 "
DUST	500 "

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACHINE MADE SWISS WATCHES.

AMERICAN WATCH MANUFACTURERS boast of their Machine made Watches, ignoring the fact that Swiss Watches are ALSO ENTIRELY MADE BY MACHINERY, whereby the correct working of a Watch is secured to an extent formerly unknown; but the real difference between both articles, and a substantial one it is, lies in the EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS of SWISS WATCHES, in regard to American Watches of the same quality, brought about by different conditions of life in both countries. For although the United States, to foster their Watch Manufactories, have put on imported Watches the prohibitive duty of 25 per cent., thus thinking to break down the importation of Watches altogether, Switzerland still sends annually a large number of Watches to the States, proving thereby undeniably the TRIUMPH of SWISS WATCHES, amongst which FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. stand in the foremost rank in India, as thousands of our customers will gladly testify.

Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to announce that they here simply state positive facts, and that they decline to advertise their celebrated Watches after the fashion of a rope dancer's entertainment as is done by some firms in this country.

Favourites with the Indian public are always our :

	Open face, hunting & cut hunting.
1. Metal Lever Keyless RAILWAY REGULATOR ..... at Rs.	18, 19, 20 do.
2. Silver Lever Key Winding CHEAP WATCH ..... at Rs.	18, 19, 20 do.
3. Metal Lever Keyless CAMPAIGN WATCH ..... at Rs.	25, 28, 30 do.
4. Fine Silver Lever Key Winding PEOPLE'S WATCH ..... at Rs.	25, 26, 27 do.
5. Fine Silver Lever Keyless CAMPAIGN WATCH ..... at Rs.	40, 45, 50 do.
6. Best Metal Lever Key Winding RAILWAY WATCH, large size ..... at Rs.	40, extra large size, Rs. 60. Open face only

THESE WATCHES CAN BE HAD IN SMALL SIZE ALSO.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

Bombay. Established 1866. FAVRE-LEUBA & CO. Bombay. Established 1866.
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS. / W. F. STANLEY, / T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

MASONIC BALL.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
District Grand Master,
AND SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.,
Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I.,
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges,
on the 10th Febuary, 1888,
at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Mason's entitled to wear them.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

EXHIBITION OF ART WORKS.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW A COLLECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL
ENGRAVINGS,
PHOTOGRAVURES,
AND
ETCHINGS,
Selected by Mr. F. W. HOLWORTHY,
FROM THE
LEADING FINE ART PUBLISHERS IN LONDON.

The collection is being offered for sale at the publishe price, calculated at the exchange of one shilling and five pence per rupee, and free of other import charges. Catalogues can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1888-89.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th February, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client, Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS HURRUCKCHAND, any and all persons or per sons having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage and tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Chinchpokli public road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, south, and east by property of Imperial Flour Mills, and on or towards the west by the public road, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No 23-34 and Ward No -231-8233, and were formerly in the occupation of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and are now in the possession of the said Hasumbhoy Visram.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground also situate, lying, and being in Chinchpokli public road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north and east by property of the Crown of Bombay Mills, on or towards the west by property of the Imperial Flour Mills, and on or towards the south by public road, and were formerly in the occupation of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and are now in the possession of the said Hasumbhoy Visram.

The said two pieces or parcels of land together contain by rough estimation 9,500 square yards or thereabouts, and form portions of a large piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 24,078 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 92, New No. D 16589, and New Survey No. 1 D 3937. Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attornies.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETETS.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
CAMERAS (Meagher's Marion's); LENSES (Dallmeyer's, Ross,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's.); DRY PLATES (the best English Makers'); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk, Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND *FETE*

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
To be held on
9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH INST.
IN THE OVAL,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
with the object of defraying the cost of the Living Quarters for the Pupil Nurses at the Cama Hospital.
Open daily from
4-30 TILL 7-45 P.M.,
AND ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
from
9 TILL 11 P.M.
ENTRANCE, RE. 1.

Season Tickets admitting the holder into the Fair as well as into all Tents, Exhibitions, Entertainments, &c., without extra charge, Rs. 5. Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NO FREE LIST.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.
"CONFUSION."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

MINNESINGERS.

THE NEXT SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, February 13, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests. Price One Rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WORKING OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India, the TRANSFER from 1st February, 1888, of the working of the Bhopal State Railway, advised in my advertisement, dated 3rd January, 1888, is DEFERRED.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 31st January, 1888.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
A. GEYER,
Managing Director,
and General Manager & Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's	23	8
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	0

CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8 0
St. Julien	16	0	9 0
Larose	22	0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities:—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABBASTAR HAJI TALUB has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pasand ri land or ground (whereof Jehangir Bejonjee is Fazendar), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate at Tantapura Street, or Samuel Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment, under B ward No. 2274, Street Nos. 14, 308, 314, and bounded on the east by Samuel Street, on the west and south by public passage or Samuel Cross Lane, on the north partly by the properties of Shamjee Visram, and partly by the property of Ebram Hasam.—Dated this 27th day of January, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 35, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Mr. Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., in very good order, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a Madras-built mail phaeton with poles and shafts complete in good order, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, free goers, and set of English harness, an English-built waggonette, with removeable back seats, poles and shafts complete, &c., the property of COLONEL PAYNE.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong built landau.
1 handsome English-built buggy.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

Under instructions from the Mess President, 2nd Bombay East Yorkshire Regiment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mess, Colaba, all the mess furniture consisting of tables, chairs, couches, glass and crockery ware, plated ware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts with balls, cues, &c., a handsome strong bay Arab Horse, a handsome trained cavalry charger, two 80 lb. tents, military saddles &c., &c., lamps, &c., complete, garden pots, &c., &c., the property of the Officers' Mess and Officers, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle-Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate chromolithographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. J. CUMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kero-sine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham, an English built light comfortable Victoria, an English built mail-phaeton, a handsome strong Calcutta built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chesnut waler horses, a handsome strong bay waler horse, sets of English made double and single harness, &c. the property of M. KIRBY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s "Riversdale"
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
1 first-class Burma pony, recently imported from Mandalay, sound, fast, and powerful, height about 12-2.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A consignment of 5 packages ordered out by an officer from England, consisting of French iron bedsteads 4ft. by 6ft. 6in., a large Brussel carpet about 26 by 17½ feet a tapestry carpet about 18 by 18 feet, oil-carpet 9 1-3 by 2 yards a set of table glass service for 12 persons, duplex bracket lamps, hall lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings
5 " duoties
5 cases prints
5 " white checks
3 " " choties.
3 " " sarees.
47 " Laducoat and Co's brandy in pints, 1, 2 and 3 stars.
17 " worm tablets.
35 " pepsine bitter in quarts
12 " " in pints
4 " pepsine liquor in pints.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeewajee
C. J—3666—1 case 36 pitsaws, 6, 6½ and 7 feet
3667—1 case 36 cross cutsaws, 5, 6 and 7 in.
12 circular saws, 7 feet.

On account of the concerned—
1 case 83 doz Sailors Knives.

By order of Mr. Goculdas Sewjee and on account and at the risk of Pranjeewun Sakerlal
1 case 60 P. Green and black prints 43 yds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 handsome English-built mahogany coloured dogcart in very good order.
1 light English buggy.
1 gentleman's saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SAW-GINS AND COTTON OPENER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Hydraulic Press Building in Marine Street, Fort—

10 saw-gins, cotton op ener and a lot of old iron.

SALE of Grain Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood iron, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th February, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, close to the Cumballa Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood and satinwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany bagatelle table with balls and cues, a strong built double seated brougham, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table lamps, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of NAWAB SYED HOOSEIN BELGRAMI.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE AT HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, at 2 p.m., the surplus stock of the Crystalleries de Boccarat, all real Chrystalware (no Bohemian glass) consisting of rich cut chandeliers, white and colored ornamental toilet and table glassware of the finest description, rich painted glass and porcelainware unsurpassed in artistic finish and design. Finest majolica ware table crockery and ornamental porcelains bronzeware of beautiful designs, clock vases, chandelabras, best epergnes, musical boxes, grand mirrors in rich gold frame and gilt consols and a variety of other goods.

Will be on view six days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Upper Colaba, on the sea side, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures carpets &c. the property of Lieut. W. SPEAK.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN LAHORE CHAWL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Eshwant Vishnoo Nene the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lahore Chawl Street in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and bounded on the East by the public passage called Antoba Wadi, on the West by passages half of which belongs to this premises, and the other half belongs to the adjoining house of Gopall Shamrao Senoy, on the North by the property of the late Trimbuck Raoba and on the South by the said Lohar Chawl Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Eshwant Vishnoo Nene and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 497 of 1885.

Peroshaw Pallonjee .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Pallonjee Pestonjee and another.....Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Pursuant to an order made in the above suit on the 19th day of January 1888 and under instructions from the defendant, Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot on the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Road without the Fort, admeasuring 149 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Pansion and Tax under No. 225 and assessed by the assessor of Municipal taxes under No. 311 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the house of Anpoornabai, widow of Abba Patell, deceased, and a range or chawl of Cassimath Mamoder Jose, and on or towards the West by a public passage and the house of Bhurwanrao Monjee which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers, Messrs. Nanabhoy Sollicitor, 29 Meadows-Street, Fort. Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 6.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	40	0
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron, and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do	4	8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.

LODGE KIT,

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

The Jubilee Commemoration Jewel, to be worn by all Masons ... 25 0

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS KIT
BY
AYERS AND JAQUES.

BATS. BALLS. NETS.
SHOES. PRESSES. &C.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes ...	Rs. 12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish ...	,, 14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light Ladies'...	,, 9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s from...	,, 11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s from...	,, 7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles ...	,, 14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, for supplying FLAT and RIDGE TILES of French, Bombay, or Mangalore make, till noon, MONDAY, 6th proximo.

Tenderers to state quantity they are prepared to supply, time and rate per thousand delivered at the site of the New Dock Works. Samples to be forwarded along with tender. Further particulars may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

No guarantee is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Jamshed Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Yesso (s), from Antwerp and London; and Robert Harrowing (s), Middlesborough. Yesterday :—Kairos (s), from New Port; Zambesi (s), and Biagno (s), Hongkong; Cyphrenes (s), and Tweed (ship), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Ganges (s), for Colombo and Shanghai; St. Ellans (s), Calcutta; and Wolviston (s), Elephant Point. Yesterday :—Avlona (s), for Havre; European (s), Marseilles; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Niagara (s), Antwerp; Genoue (ship), Calcutta; and Aljofar (schooner), Quillimane.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE BOWEN.—Out of respect to the memory of the late Rev. George Bowen the Free General Assembly's Institution will be closed to-day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January, 1888, was 2,557; daily average 82; total of new admissions 1,147; number of children vaccinated 157.

LECTURE.—Mr. J. H. Steel, A. V. D., reads a paper this afternoon, before the Natural History Society, on the "Nearest Allies of the Horse." The subject should prove a most interesting one.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of January, 1888, was 685, consisting of 376 males, 127 females, 135 children, out of which 476 were Hindoos, 149 Parsees, and 18 Mahomedans; the daily average being 24·6.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.—A dinner was given on Saturday by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery men at the Apollo Bunder. Forty gentlemen sat down, and after the cloth was removed, there was much speechifying and singing. Several recitations by Messrs. Stephenson and O'Connor, and songs by Major Roughton and Messrs. Leslie, Thelenberg and others, helped the assembly to pass a very convivial evening.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Syna Dawka, aged 20 years, a labourer employed at the Alexandra Mill. On the 30th ultimo he was accidentally caught in the mill machinery whilst in motion, and sustained a large wound on the left hip joint. He died from its effects on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The adjourned hearing (with closed doors) of the suit for a divorce filed by Surdonjee Pallonjee Desai against Kharsedbai was concluded on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and eleven delegates, at the Bombay High Court. The verdict of the delegates was that adultery was proved against the respondent. The Court passed a decree nisi for divorce in favour of the petitioner, to be made absolute after three months.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Die Frau Meisteria — Suppe.
Valse	Espana — Waldteufel.
March	David and Absalom — Longhurst.
Polka	Skylark — Keisler.
Trio	Boundel Monte — Pacini.
Galop	Poltergeister — C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Hoosain Street, touching the death of Ladoo, woman, aged 28 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the past twelve days, and was delirious. On Friday forenoon her brother-in-law, Cassim Ahmed, with whom she lived, went out, and on his return about an hour and a half after he found her lying dead with her skull fractured and a large stone lying near her. The verdict was "that the death of Ladoo, woman, was caused by fracture of the skull self-inflicted with a stone while under the delirium of fever."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of Amroota Gopal, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. At about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning deceased and several other labourers were engaged in removing the chimney from a boiler. The chimney was hoisted about two feet and the lower end was allowed to rest on the ground, the upper end resting on the smoke box. Deceased and three others climbed the smoke box to alter the position of the chain sling, when the deceased slipped, and the chimney falling upon him killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Hind, in charge of Government opium warehouses, prosecuted Mahadoo Sambajee, an old Hindoo, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on a charge of stealing seventeen tolas of opium, the property of Government. The prisoner, it was stated, was a carpenter who worked daily in the warehouses. On Friday evening, as he was leaving the warehouses with two boxes on his head, he was searched, as usual, by a peon, who found the opium secreted in his cap. He refused at first to give any explanation as to how he became possessed of the drug, but eventually admitted having found it lying about. In the Court he made no defence and pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that the prisoner was an old man and was not known to the police, inflicted a fine of Rs. 100 with an alternative in default of three months' hard labour.

LOCAL MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.—A very nice white marble monument, with stone kerbing standards and chain was completed about three weeks ago over the grave of the late Captain Reilly at the Deolali Cemetery by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors. The inscription on the monument reads :—"Sacred to the memory of Captain Edmund George Reilly, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers, latterly Bombay Staff Corps. Died at Deolali on the 18th July, 1887." "He was a gallant Soldier." "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong." "Erected by his Comrades of the School of Musketry, Deolali, 1887." Another splendid monument was completed last week by the same firm of undertakers and sculptors, in memory of the late Mr. Theodor Knaust. It consists of double stone basements with white marble slab, and ornamental wrought-iron railings. It is placed over the grave in Sewree Cemetery and bears the following inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of Theodor Knaust, a native of Mullrose Province, Brandenburg, Germany. Died at Bombay on the 27th day of June, 1886. Aged 44 years."—"I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." John (xvii. 4).

A CARELESS SERVANT.—At the Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hack charged a Mahomedan labourer, named Rahimtoola Abdoola, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 8,000, the property of an opium merchant, named Chudumul Buttumul. It appeared that the merchant gave the accused eight notes of Rs. 1,000 each with instructions to pay them to Messrs. Sassoon and Co. in respect of a consignment of opium landed at the Customs Bunder. The man returned to the complainant shortly after and told him that he had dropped the notes. The complainant, of course, refused to believe his story and promptly gave the man over to the police. When in custody he said that he would never live if a false charge of theft would be brought against him and said he had taken opium. He was then taken to hospital where however it was ascertained that he had taken nothing of the sort. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, who appeared for the complainant, applied for a postponement of the case for the production of evidence. The case was then adjourned.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Goolam Hoosein Mahomedali, Esubali Lukmonjee, and Sullimonjee Fakir Mahomed, were, on Saturday, brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, on three separate charges of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, silk wearing apparel, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 210-8 from the houses of Oumarally Abdool Ali, Ameerjee Khanbhoy, and Ramonjee Goojabhoy, in a chawl, at Cheeboor Gully, on the 25th ultimo, and further with abetting each other in the commission of the same. From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that during the absence of the three complainants, their rooms were broken open, their cupboards and boxes forced open, and ornaments and cash extracted. A report was made to the police, and accused No. 2 was arrested on suspicion. He subsequently made a statement which led to the arrest of the other two and the recovery of the greater portion of the property concealed in the houses of No. 1 at Seerjee Mohla and No. 3 at Pakmoda Street. Pleading guilty, accused No. 1 was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years', accused No. 2 to one year's, and accused No. 3 to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA POULTRY SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 3.

OUR Show of Poultry, or, as I should perhaps be allowed to call it, Mr. Arthur Crawford's Poultry Show, was without doubt an unqualified success. I term it Mr. Crawford's Show, for he was the prime, indeed, one might say almost the sole mover in the matter No one looking round the pens, which have been visited by so many interested spectators, could help remarking with pleasure the improvement which has been effected, and every one was loud in praise of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Coopooswamy Moodliar and Mr. Shearer.

Conveniently and comfortably placed beneath the shade of the trees no less than 150 pens were placed in double line for the accommodation of fowls, and the whole of these would have been fully occupied had it not been for the untimely fire at Crawford Market in your city, which prevented some 70 specimens arriving here. But amongst those we had, were some excellent ducks, geese, and fowls, and besides these were pigeons and rabbits. Most of the fancy fowls were the property of Mr. Crawford and were not for competition, but some highly creditable specimens were entered under the various contents. The utilitarian aspect of the Show was prominent. There were 30 pens for geese, turkeys, ducks, Guineafowls, and poultry fattened for the table and a tent, under the fly of which two incubators were to be seen. One of the instruments was "Hearson's Patent Incubators" for 100 eggs, and the other a small "Christy's Patent" for 25 only. In front of them was a rearing pen, in which the young chickens are placed after being hatched. Prizes were offered by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Connaught, Lady Reay, General Solly Flood, General Knowles and Mr. Crawford, and the principal prize takers were :—

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Item 1 (Fowls).

		Rs.
Mrs W O'Neil	1st Prize	25
Mrs Falkers	"	25
Cristnabai, Durzin	2nd "	15
Cassim	3rd "	10

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Item 2 (Ducks).

Mooktee, Mangin	1st "	25
Mrs Falkers	2nd "	12

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Item 1 (Fowls).

Cant, Schoolmaster	1st "	25
Lalla Rupa	2nd "	8
Cassim	3rd "	5

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Item 2 (Ducks).

1st 2nd & 3rd, Shaik Chand Chowdri.		" 37

LADY REAY'S PRIZE.

Item 1 (Bussorahs).

J Dwyer, Jr	1st "	30

GENERAL SOLLY FLOOD'S PRIZE.

Sheik Menoo, 16 Bo I	1st "	30
Mahadoo Goulin, 16 Bo I	2nd "	20

BRIG-GENL KNOWLE'S PRIZE.

Item 2.

Mr J Graham	1st "	

MR A CRAWFORD'S PRIZE.

Item 1.

Col Marshall	1st "	50
Mr Burjorji Pestonji (Bombay)	2nd "	25

CLASS I.

Best pen or basket of true bred Dorkings		50
Mr A Crawford 2 pairs not competing.		
No Prize.		

CLASS II.

Best pen or basket of true bred Cochins			50
Buffs	Mr J W Collett	1st "	30
	Mr Cyril Hagin	2nd "	15
White	Mr Sydney Smith, Jr	1st "	30
	Mr J W Collett	2nd "	15

CLASS III.

Best pen or basket of true bred Buzrah Fowls		50
Mr J Dwyer, Jr	1st "	20
Mrs Shearer	2nd "	18
Mr Lewis (Rutnagherry)	3rd "	15
Annie Cyril	4th "	10
Lalla Rupa	5th "	5

CLASS IV.

Best pen or basket of true bred Brahmahs		50
Major Carruthers	1st "	20
Cyril Hagin	2nd "	10

CLASS V.

Best pen or basket of true bred		"
Mr A Crawford 1 pen not competing.		
No prize.		

CLASS VI.

Best pen or basket of true bred Hamburghs		" 50
Mrs Portman 1 Cock (not eligible).		
No prize.		

CLASS VII.

Best pen or basket of true bred Malay or Game		25
Major Carruthers	1st "	20
Syed Hoosain	2nd "	10
Shaik Nanoo	3rd "	15

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

MATCH X. POONA VS. KIRKEE.

POONA TEAM.

Captained by Sergt. D. Clabby.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Serjt D. Clabby	29	33	62
Qr-Mr Sergt Macdonell	29	32	61
Serjt J B Brown	26	33	59
Corpl G Middlecoat	25	27	52
Lce-Corpl F Fletcher	25	27	52
Vol. E. Fraser	27	22	49
Colr Serjt W Kitchen	23	25	48
Total			383

KIRKEE TEAM.

Captained by Serg-Major Hepburn.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Corpl.-Sergt J Mawhood	27	27	54
Lt-Col H Espley	30	21	51
Sergt W Cahill	30	31	61
Capt H G Meakin	20	26	46
Lce-Corpl D Callaghan	32	27	59
Corpl J Carvalho	30	22	52
Sergt-Major J Hepburn	31	24	55
Total			378

Highest aggregate score :—Serjt. D. Clabby, score 62, Rs. 20.

A SOLICITOR'S FEES OUT OF BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott disposed of, in Chambers at the High Court on Saturday, a question raised in the case of Samrandas Lakhandas *vs.* Haribhai Rasikdas and another, regarding a solicitor's fees when he goes out of Bombay.

His Lordship said : I am asked in this case to review the taxation as between party and party of the Assistant Taxing Master as regards several items of the bill of costs of Mr. Dhurrumsi, the plaintiff's Solicitor. The rule I follow in these appeals is to leave the direction of the Taxing Master untouched, unless there is some error or irregularity or unless he has decided some new point of principle. In the present case only one of the disputed items involves a new question. The other items are matters of detail, which have been fairly settled by an officer of great experience, and I shall not interfere with his discretion. The remaining item is a charge for Mr. Dhurrumsi's personal attendance at Kamarda, a place some days' journey from Bombay, to take evidence there on commission. The commission lasted twenty-seven days, and six hours a day were given to the work. It is not contended that the work was not well done. The Taxing Master has allowed Mr. Dhurrumsi, who did the work without the aid of counsel, Rs. 100 a day. If counsel had been employed, the Master would have allowed for counsel's fees out of Bombay Rs. 200 a day at least in addition to the allowance for the attendance of the solicitor. That sum has, therefore, been saved. The question arises whether the solicitor's allowance under such circumstances should not be raised. He takes the whole burden and responsibility of the conduct of the commission upon himself in the one case, whilst in the other he casts very much of that burden upon his counsel, only reserving for himself much less onerous duties. Even if the sum allowed to the solicitor who acts alone is raised, there is still a considerable saving. I think on the whole, Mr. Dhurrumsi is entitled to some increase on the sum allowed as between party and party, though not as much as he claims. I think Rs. 150 a day instead of Rs. 100 may be allowed in the circumstances of this case, and in the future, the fact that the solicitor has successfully done such work single-handed may, in my opinion, be taken into consideration on the taxation as between party and party. As the taxation has been upheld in some respects, there will be no order as to the costs of this application.

THE "New Club," which is being started at Simla, is now provided with a habitation, having purchased the premises of the Simla Bank, which were put up to public auction on Wednesday.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of cases at the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court was continued on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Actiug Chief Justice, presiding.

LURKING HOUSE TRESPASS.

Caitan de Silva, who was known under several *aliases*, and was convicted on Friday last of lurking house trespass by night in order to commit theft, was again placed at the bar to have a previous conviction proved against him. The Clerk of the Crown put in a certificate, and Mr. H. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, gave evidence to the effect that the prisoner was, on the 20th November 1877, convicted at the Criminal Sessions of housebreaking by night, and theft of the property of Dr. Blaney, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Prisoner : I was confused yesterday and made the statement I did. I have nothing to say now.

The jury returned a formal verdict of guilty regarding the previous conviction.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said : Caitan de Silva, the records show that you have been convicted three times of theft and once of lurking house trespass by the magistrates of police, and that you have been sentenced once to six months' imprisonment, twice to one year's imprisonment, and once to two years' imprisonment. It has also been proved to-day that you were sentenced to seven years' transportation at the Criminal Sessions of this Court. Now, you may take it as certain that, if on your return to Bombay you are brought up again before this court, you will most certainly be transported for life. The sentence of the court upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

Yenkuttee Rajana, a Camatee, about twenty years of age, was charged before his Lordship and a special jury with causing the death of Annee, a Marathee girl about nine years of age, by drowning her in a well on the Esplanade. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by the Clerk of the Crown, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the *Special Jury*.

Mr. William G. Mayhew.—Foreman.

Mr. Percy Sons.	Mr. J. N. Petit.
Mr. P. N. Jejeebhoy.	Mr. D. N. Watts.
Mr. H. Gill.	Mr. George Manson.
Mr. J. O'Connor.	Mr. Shantaram Jagunath.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case to be these. The prisoner was charged with the crime of murder. The learned counsel thought there had seldom been a case of murder in which the evidence was so short and so simple. The deceased Annee was a girl about nine years of age and lived in Camatespoora with her adoptive mother, Renooka. She was last seen alive on Monday, the 16th January, last. On the evening of that day, she was last seen alive by her mother, having brought home some flowers. Her mother never saw her alive again. That evening she had been seen by one Chandrabhaga woman going along with the prisoner. The deceased and the prisoner had been play-mates for some years; and the prisoner, the jury would see, was a young man of about twenty or twenty-one years of age. On the evening of the 17th January, the prisoner took some silver anklets to one Gopal, who did not keep them, but made them over to one Raghoo. It might be that the characters of these two men were not stainless, but the jury were told not to allow that fact to prejudice the prisoner in any manner. Renooka, on learning that the deceased had been in the company of the prisoner the preceding evening, made a report to the police, who soon after arrested Gopal. The following day one Ibrahim Baba saw a dead body floating in a well on the Cruikshank Road and gave information to the police. The body was taken out and kept by the well, and was afterwards identified by Renooka. The silver anklets she had on her person were gone. Her *sarree* was tied round her waist in such a manner as to form a rope, by means of which the body could be lowered into the well. After the identification of the body, it was taken to the morgue, where a coroner's inquest was held; and Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, would tell the jury that the cause of death was suffocation by drowning. This was one of those cases which were common in this country, in which ornaments have been the cause of the deaths of children wearing them. The last time Annee was seen alive she had the silver anklets on her person; and the following day the prisoner took those ornaments to Gopal. This was not all. The prisoner made a confession before Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate. The gentlemen of the jury were aware that confessions made to policemen were not admissible; but, in this case, it was made to a Magistrate and was admissible; and Mr. Ryan himself would be called as a witness. Mr. Latham did not think it right to tell the jury the effect of the confession. If it were placed before them, Mr. Latham thought the jury would not have no doubt, if they had any before, as to the guilt of the prisoner. Such was for the prosecution.

Renooka, woman, said she lived in Camatespoora with her husband and relations. The deceased child Annee was not her own daughter, but had been made over to her about two years ago by her mother; and witness had adopted her as her child. The witness and Annee returned home in the evening from their work. She made some purchases at a neighbouring shop and brought them home as desired by witness. With witness's permission she then went out of the house to see a marriage procession. She had on her person a *sarree* and silver chain anklets. (Witness, on being shown the *sarree* of the deceased, began to weep.) The girl was generally in good health and was strong in body. She did not return home on the evening in question, and having searched for her till 8 p.m., witness gave information to the police. The next day a dhobi woman, named Chandrabhaga, gave witness certain information, whereupon she went to the police chowkey and made a report. Later on she saw at the chowkey the prisoner, who formerly lived on the upper floor of the house in which witness lived. The same day witness went to the Esplanade, where she saw the dead body of Annee near a well without the ornaments she had on her person when she left the house. The *sarree* did not cover her person in the usual way, but was fastened with a knot near her navel.

Gopal, a witness for the prosecution, admitted having been arrested three or four times previously and sentenced to jail, once for cheating, once for receiving stolen ornaments, and once for defrauding a woman of her ornaments. He admitted having been rightly sent to jail on those occasions.

With regard to the confession, his lordship remarked that it was the first time in his experience that a confession was made before a magistrate in Bombay in a case like this.

Mr. P. Ryan, second presidency magistrate, stated the circumstances under which the confession was taken down. Prisoner was then alone in the magistrate's presence, and appeared to have his wits about him, and did not appear to be frightened in the least. He made the confession quite voluntarily.

Mr. Latham tendered the confession in evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna: Prisoner was produced by the police and handed back to them after the confession was made.

The Judge : It is a thing which is done every day in the Mofussil.

The Clerk of the Crown read the confession to the jury. Prisoner said he took Annee to the *maidan*, took off her anklets, and threw her into the well. Next day he took the anklets to the witness Gopal.

This closed the case for the prosecution, when the court adjourned until 10-30 a.m., to-day (Monday).

CLAIM FOR A WIFE'S DOWRY.

ON Saturday at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, the Second Judge, Peerbux Cassumbux and two others claimed to recover from Shaik Boodun bin Shaik Cassum the sum of Rs. 135, being the value of a dowry, which became payable by the defendant to the three plaintiffs, who were, respectively, the father-in-law, the mother-in-law, and the brother-in-law, under an arrivage agreement, made between the parties on the death of the defendant's wife, who died a few months ago. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee for the defendants. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the present suit could not be maintained in this Court as the plaintiffs had not obtained any letters of administration of the estate and effects of their deceased daughter from the High Court. It was also further contended that this Court had been prohibited from entertaining suits for declaratory decrees, and that a joint action by the three legal sharers (the plaintiffs) could not lie against the defendant, who was himself a legal sharer to the estate of his deceased wife. The defendant married the plaintiff's daughter when he was a minor, and denied his liability to pay any sum. He had a counterclaim against the plaintiffs for detaining ornaments and clothing presented by him during his marriage and given to his deceased wife for her use.

His Honour upheld the defendant's contention, and on the application of Mr. Setna the suit was allowed to be withdrawn.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Best-Man-at-Arms.

	Rs.
H. E. The Governor's Cash Prize	75

One Mile Walking in Parade Order.

H. E. The Governor's Cash Prize	25

Lance vs. Sword dismounted.

Lt. G. P. de Saone, B. Vol. Rifles Cup	value 50

Cycling Race.

Messrs. Asquith, Lord and Whitmore's, Cash Prize	25

Lance vs. Bayonet.

Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s Cup	value 50

Sword vs. Sword.

Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co.'s Cash Prize	100

Quarter Mile Flat Race.

Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Claret-cup Jug	value 50

General Fund.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, B. V. Rifles	100
Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee	50
Messrs. Boyts, Craig and Co.	25
Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.	25
Messrs. King, King and Co.	25
Messrs. Sanday and Co.	25
Max Minck, Esqr.	25
L. Crawford Esq.	15
South British Fire Insurance Co. of New Zealand	10
D. Gostling, Esqr.	5

Other prizes and donations will be published from, time to time as they are intimated to the Honorary Secretary, W. I Vol. Athletic Association, 47 Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the state of the parade on Saturday, the 4th February, 1888 :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	4	...	11	18
B "	...	1	2	...	...	...	14	17
C "	...	1	...	...	3	...	17	21
D "	...	...	2	2	2	...	19	25
E "	...	...	2	1	1	...	6	10
F "	...	1	1	...	2	1	17	22
Cadets	...	...	1	...	3	3	26	33
	...	...	...	...	3	...	39	42
	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	17
	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Total ...	1	4	10	5	20	4	206	250

The following officers were on parade, *viz* :—Lieut.-Col Hon. L. H. Bayley (Commandant) Capts Hodgkinson, (Adjutant) Browne, Place, Freeborn, Lieuts Lund, Jeffries, Brewin, Cornforth, Devlin, English English, Sharp, Savage, Prior De Saone.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

FIRST TIES.

Turner	*versus*	Gould.
Sangster	"	O'Connor.

To be played off by Wednesday, 8th instant, at 6 p.m., on which date 2nd ties will be posted.

Ward, MacCartie, Nicholson, MacMahon, Boisragon, Cobbold—byes.

DOUBLE RACQUETS HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the drawing of the 1st ties which must be played off on or before Saturday, 11th instant :—

W A Bankier	scratch vs.	Capt Olivier, R E	scratch
J Moore		H B Theobald	

[redacted]

LADIES' LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

DOUBLES.—(Ladies and Gentlemen.)

Result of 3rd Ties.

Miss M O'Brien } Mr H E Harrington }	beat	Mrs. Read / Mr W D Waller	6-3, 6-3,
Miss A Nicker / Mr F J Clark	beat	Miss A Savage / Mr B Laville	6-3, 3-6, 6-0

Final tie to be played off on Tuesday, 7th Feb., at 7 a.m.

Miss M O'Brien } Mr H E Harrington }	play	Miss A. Nicker. Mr. F. J. Clark.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the honorary directors for the period ending the 31st December :—

The directors regret to state that the Bath has no been so well supported as last year, which is, in their opinion, owing to the protracted and steady monsoon experienced. The number of bathers, however, compare very favourably with the year 1885, the figures being 1885—6,690; 1886—11,762; 1887—9,950.

An alteration is now in progress at the south end of the Bath, for the advantage of learners.

It has been decided to admit ladies to the Bath, and Tuesday in each week from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. has been set apart for that purpose; and the directors trust that this will be an additional source of income to the company.

The Bath has withstood the monsoon very well, and the directors hope no heavy expenditure will be necessary for the Breakwater in future.

The desirability of constructing a second Bath on the site, near Wodehouse Bridge, is under the consideration of the directors, who are now in communication with Government on the subject.

Under the articles of association Mr. C. A. Winter and Mr. J. M. Sleater retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommend their re-election.

The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,204-0-3, of which the directors propose to appropriate Rs. 664-12 to the deterioration fund, and recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 42-4-3 to be carried forward.

The directors desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the company by Mr. F. White as honorary secretary, for which they tender him their best thanks.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1887-88 :—

In the month of	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
December, 1887.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	27,03,112	63,09,940	90,15,372
Exports	27,842	16,64,920	16,92,762
Net Imports	26,77,530	46,45,020	73,22,550
To the end of the month of Dec., 1887 (Progressive.)			
Imports	2,31,47,383	7,05,33,879	9,36,81,262
Exports	11,99,555	1,18,97,201	1,30,96,756
Net Imports	2,22,47,828	5,86,36,678	8,08,84,506

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1887-88 :—

In the month of Dec., 1887.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	14,66,950	56,26,396	70,93,346
Coined & Examined	11,87,710	57,00,020	68,87,730
To the end of the month of Dec., 1887. (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	4,30,19,633	4,03,13,996	8,33,63,629
Coined & Examined	4,23,33,212	4,08,10,523	8,31,48,735

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—We are displeased with the part taken by Sir Dinshaw as the Legislative Council. It is not only that this old gentleman has expressed his approval of the petroleum duty, but like Mr. Peary Mohun Mookerjee, he has ventured to say that the enhanced duty on salt will not fall heavily on the poor. We wish Sir Dinshaw had remained silent, rather than that he should have offended the public feeling by talking in such a manner.

The *Gujrati* condemns the views expressed by Sir Dinshaw remarking that, being a rich man himself, he did not hear the cries of the poor raised over the enhanced tax on salt. The writer despairs of any good being done to the country by natives who owe to Government their nomination to the Council.

THE FIRE-BRIGADE OF THE CITY.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Captain Selby took a laudable part in the debate in the Corporation on the fire-brigade question. He urged upon the Corporation the fact that many of the great railway companies in India now largely employ natives as engine-drivers, and that although their duties are far more arduous and responsible, they get some 30 per cent. less pay than that received by the engineers employed by the Municipality. Captain Selby has calculated that on an average there are five fires in a month, and considering that of these only a small percentage represents big fires, the engineers have not particularly hard work to do. We are as anxious, as Captain Selby himself, not to disturb vested interests. The four engineers who have now happily grown old in the service of the Municipality will not take long to retire, and we are sure that their successors will be employed on a considerably reduced scale of pay. As the Municipal Commissioner observed at the debate on this subject, we want the best men we can get for the work, be they natives or Europeans. We may, however, add that if native agency is cheaper than European agency, and quite as efficient, let us, by all means, employ it.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* too applauds the views expressed by Major Martin and Captain Selby at the Corporation, when the estimate of expenditure for the fire-brigade came on for discussion. These two members, says the paper, have been doing their duty as Corporators from honest convictions only. It is a pity that it did not occur to any native member of the Corporation to bring the matter of the extravagant expenditure in connection with the fire-brigade, so prominently to public notice.

Captain Selby and Major Martin, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* says, deserves thanks for pointing out, at the debate in the Corporation on the Fire-Brigade question, how admirably native engine-drivers, employed by some of the great railway companies do their work, and urging that the Europeans, who are now employed as engineers on the Fire-Brigade, are very much overpaid. The writer adds that native engineers will prove much cheaper and quite as efficient as Europeans.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* says :—What benefit does the public or the Port Trust derive from the pleasure trip in the harbour made annually at the expense of the Port Trust? Every year is enacted the farce of an "inspection" of the harbour, and every year it is asked why a few happy folk should be invited to enjoy themselves at the expense of a public body. It is all moonshine to say the Port Trustees combine pleasure with business. If they really want to inspect the light houses, they can do so any day, quietly setting out for the purpose in a small steam launch. Is it so very necessary to take a large following with them? It is natural that when they start on their survey with a flourish of trumpets, the men at the light houses would keep everything in the best order possible. Again, while sixty-five Europeans had gone on this pleasure trip, there was only one native in the company, and he, too, was there, simply because he is a member of the Port Trust. The excursion must have cost a good round sum, which, in justice, ought to come out of the pockets of individual members of the Port Trust, and not out of the public money in charge of that body.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* does not see what benefit is derived by the public from the annual pleasure trip, and agrees with the *Rast Goftar* and other native papers in asking why natives are not invited to join the company.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE committee of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund have done wisely to place Mr. John Fleming in Mr. [illegible] energetic-mannered can [illegible] fortune itself. His being placed at the head of the Rukhmabai Committee proves incidentally that that body means to do real good work; for his friendship for the natives and perfect mastery of the commercial vernacular of Bombay make him feel at home among the people and give him an influence over them such as few Europeans possess. By the way, let the Chamber of Commerce try Mr. Fleming next year as their Chairman, as perhaps Mr. Forbes Adam will refuse to be elected a sixth time.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—It is needless to say that the decision of the Senior Presidency Magistrate finding for the Bhattia cloth-seller, as against the policeman who was charged with having arrested the former illegally, will be received with satisfaction, though, we believe, this verdict of the outside public will be influenced to some extent by the sense of wrong that has been ever present to them as regards the high-handedness of the police. Looking at the case on its own merits, as set for

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOUND.—An excellent opportunity to combine Amusement with Instruction and Delight with both at the WAXWORKS, daily on view at LADY REAY'S BAZAAR.—*N.B.*—The Figures are set in motion punctually at 5 o'clock each day, when a competent Exhibitor will attend to point out the characters and explain their action.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.—Fresh Herrings, Rs. 3 per doz., or 5 as. per tin. Findon Haddocks, Rs. 6-12 per doz. or 10 as. per tin. Members only charged the rate per doz. W. J. ESSAI.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.—Flavouring Essences, Rs. 5-4 per doz. or 8 as. per bottle. French Prunes, 2lb jars, Rs 18 per doz. or Re. 1-12 per bottle. Members only charged the rate per doz. W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, Carriage and Pair of Bay ARAB HORSES, 14-2, sound and fresh, good goers, and thoroughly quiet. Apply to G. P. Glendinning, Esq., 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

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FOR SALE, owner going home, Bay Arab Gelding, aged, 14-3, believed sound and quiet under fire, Rs. 300. Double Metford Express Rifle 450, extra sighted for long ranges, with ammunition and Tools, Rs. 300. Apply to W. F. SINCLAIR, C.S., Alibag.

LANOWLEE.—Visitors to this Hill Station can have Comfortable Board and accommodation with home comforts with a European Lady. Terms, Rs. 3 per day or Rs. 80 monthly. Apply Mrs. FORWARD, Lanowlee.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

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LADIES' Diamond, Half-Hoop, Pearl, Sapphire, Ruby and Emerald Rings of Beautiful Fashions, Rs. 150 to Rs. 550.—S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle., Fort, Bombay.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class, from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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NEW BOOKS.

A. 78-17—The Year-book of Photography, 1888—Editd. by T. Bolas.
B. 11-23—The Deemster—Hall Caine.
60-29—Marzio's Crucifix—F. Marion Crawford.
91-18—Harmonia—Author of "The New Virginians."
C. 13-26—Archæological Survey of India, Vol. XXIII. Mr. H. B. W. Garrick.
13-27—Do. General Index, Vol. I—XXIII., V. A. Smith.
25-60—Hadthramut and the Arab Colonies—L. W. C. Van Den Berg.
D. 78-16—Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. II., 188.
77-32—Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Proceedings, August 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

A FURTHER drop of ¼ per cent. in Consols, making the rate 102⅜, took place in London yesterday, owing probably to political uneasiness; Rentes in Paris, however, were ¼ higher at 108. There was a recovery of 1-16d. in Silver, quoted by Reuter at 44 3-16d; and Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. for Fours at £69⅜, though 4½ per cents. were unchanged at £73⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ lower, at 104¼. An extra allotment of 4½ lakhs of Bills on Bombay was made by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4 15-16d., showing an advance of 1-32d. upon the rate obtained at the usual sales on Wednesday.

Reuter telegraphs that tenders had been invited for debentures, amounting to one million sterling, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. The total amount of tenders came to £3,800,000. Tenders at 100½ will receive 47 per cent.; above that rate in full.

The Markets for General Produce were quite without change yesterday.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, the day's Sales of 12,000 bales (inclusive of 1,200 bales Surats) having been 2,000 bales greater than the morning's estimate. There was no change whatever in spot prices; but American Futures were 1-64d. dearer in all positions, excepting June-July, for which they were unaltered. "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done for Feb.-March shipment, at 5¼d., which is the same as last Monday's rate for a month's later shipment.

The Manchester Market had been quiet, but without any change in the quotations usually wired. At closing this afternoon the Liverpool Market was still steady at the previous rates for spot Cotton; but yesterday's advance of 1-64d. in American Arrivals was lost. The Sales were 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats.

The Liverpool figures for the week ending yesterday make the total Sales, at 65,000 bales, 6,000 bales more than for the preceding week, while the Cotton taken by the Trade and forwarded, was 2,000 bales more at 77,000 bales. The imports at 96,000 bales show a decrease of 24,000 bales compared with the week before. The total Stock was heavier, by 12,000 bales, and stood at 758,000 bales, while that of Surats was at the previous level of 68,000 bales. The total Visible Supply wired as 2,980,000 bales, had decreased by 70,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 23,000 bales more in sight, at 323,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the rate for June Futures advanced 5 points, say to 10·85, but the spot price was still 10⅜ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales, compared with 38,000 bales and 21,000 bales, for the two preceding years, respectively. To-day there was no change in prices; but the Receipts were comparatively heavy, being 19,000 bales against the same figures for 1887 and 14,000 bales for 1888. The Exports for the week ending on Friday were 22,000 bales heavier than the week before to Great Britain, and 23,000 bales lighter to the Continent. The Stock at the U. S. Ports was 5,000 bales smaller; that at the interior Ports had decreased by 20,000 bales to 410,000 bales.

The figures which we give below for comparison show that the total Receipts of Cotton at the American Ports from the beginning of the season were yesterday 89,000 bales more than they were at this time last year, and 358,000 bales greater than the year before, the margin of excess having thus been reduced during the week, by 40,000 bales and 19,000 bales, respectively. That any such margin should still remain, however, after so large a proportion of the crop has come forward, certainly goes to strengthen unbelief in a short ultimate outturn which, judging from the attitude of buyers on the other side, is becoming more prevalent as the season advances. At the same time it will be noticed that at this time last year the previous season, though eventually the crop outturn was some 40,000 bales less. The fresh figures for the total Visible Supply show a decrease of over 318,000 bales compared with last year, and of some 163,000 bales as against the year before considerably more than last week, when they indicated a falling off of 199,000 bales, and 118,000 bales, respectively. The Liverpool stock was comparatively lower than last week, the decrease on Friday having been 119,000 bales as against 1887, while the increase compared with 1886 had become reduced to 122,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	101,000	141,000	120,000
" exports to U. K.	77,000	69,000	61,000
" " Continent	25,000	59,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,354,000	4,475,000	4,206,000
" exports to U. K. " "	1,837,000	1,951,000	1,896,000
" " Cont. " "	1,261,000	1,233,000	1,196,000
" Stock in the Ports	923,000	913,000	1,063,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,980,000	3,298,240	3,143,180
" " Surats	323,000	319,560	214,160
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	758,000	877,190	636,360
" London	31,000	12,000	17,000
American Afloat	270,000	244,000	208,000
East Indian "	22,000	33,000	32,000
	1,081,000	1,166,190	893,360
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	5¼d.	4 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleraḥ	4¼d.	4d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1¼d.	13-16d

Our local market for the staple has been decidedly dull to-day, enquiry having been almost absent both for ready stuff and for forward delivery. Dealers, however, have not lowered their ideas to any extent, and in the case of Bengals the tone of the market is still firm. The reports of rain in the Broach and Dholleraḥ districts are confirmed, and considerable damage is said to have been done at Broach and Surat, though, as usual, it is probably made out to be worse than is actually the case. The following are this afternoon's official quotations for the leading growths:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	180-81	174-5	169-70	February.
Khangaum	.....	220	212	Feb.-Mar.
Julgaum	.....	207-8	201	February.
Bhownuggur	219	208	200	Feb.-Mar.
Broach	240	.....	232	March.
Dharwar	.....	.....	205-6	May.
Westerns	.....	.....	193	Do.

The few purchases reported to-day consist of 400 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 220-2; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 213; 100 Mowa, at Rs. 221-4; and 50 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 224. A little old Compta was also taken at Rs. 175 per candy. *Wheat* and *Seeds* are without movement of importance. A moderate business is reported in the former, and a few transactions in *Linseed*; but rates are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,722 bales.
Wheat	10,371 cwt.
Linseed	4,429 "
Rapeseed	682 "
Gingelly	5,626 "
Groundnuts	5,622 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at our last quotations, but there is little ready business doing, and no further forward engagements are reported.

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day, and closed for the week steady at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, and of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in 3 months' sight Credits, for ready business, forward quotations being 1-32d. to 1-16d. less. Business, however, has been upon a small scale. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5¼ d.	"
Francs do.	1·80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, with the cash price of Fours quoted at 98½, and forward rates about the same as yesterday. Few transactions are reported on any line.

SHARES.—There has been next to nothing doing in the general market, and but little in Mill shares. Amongst the latter we have to note an advance of Rs. 20 in Gordon, but the following are quoted lower:—Khandesh, Rs. 25; New Great Eastern, Rs. 15; Alliance, Rs. 10; Queen, Rs. 5; and Leopold, Rs. 3 per share.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION!
AT LADY REAY'S BAZAAR ON THE OVAL.
A STUPENDOUS COLLECTION
OF
WONDERFUL WAXWORK
MECHANICAL FIGURES
HARDLY TO BE DISTINGUISHED
FROM
THE HUMAN FORM DIVINE.
Life Size and Life like the Perfection of attitude and movement will be on view daily at
FIVE O'CLOCK,
WHEN A TALENTED PROFESSOR
OF
HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND GYMNASTICS,
will explain the Figures to a
DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.
NO TARPAULIN AND SAWDUST!
EVERY EXPECTATION HELD OUT IN THE HANDBILLS
IS
REALIZED TO THE UTMOST.
AND THE WHOLE FORMS AN EFFECT OF
IMPOSING BRILLIANCY
HITHERTO UNRIVALLED IN THIS KINGDOM.
REMEMBER
THAT THE PRICE OF ADMISSION IS
VERY SMALL,
AND THAT THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY
WHICH MAY
NEVER OCCUR AGAIN.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the STATE BALL at Government House, Malabar Hill, on the night of the 7th instant, are requested to drive in and leave by the Lower Gate.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOWEN.—February 5, at Dr. (Miss) Armstrong's private hospital, Khetwady, of pneumonia, Rev. George Bowen, Editor, *Bombay Guardian*, aged 72. Funeral leaves Grant Road M. E. Church at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GARDENER—HOILE.—January 25, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. Hill, John Laurie Gardener, to Jessie Emily, only daughter of E G Hoile, E I Railway.

DEATHS.

BACON.—At "Middleton House," 45, Purseawalkum High Road, Madras, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Henry Bacon, aged 58 years, 6 months and 26 days.

HAVELOCK.—January 26, at Puri, Orissa, of heart disease, Georgina Marian, the beloved wife of George Broadfoot Havelock, Dist Supt of Police, aged 46.

THOMSON.—February 1, at the residence of his son Thornhill Bank, Residency Road, Bangalore, Mr Robert Thomson, late of Madras, aged 81 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888.

THE publication of the Treaty of 1879 between Germany and Austria has created much excitement in the Continental capitals. It has even been made the subject of a Ministerial declaration in Italy, and it is expected that Prince Bismarck will have something to say about it in the Reichstag to-day. The attitude of the official and the semi-official world in regard to the publication is much like that of a timid person who, having fired off a gun, is in a state of nervous anxiety lest it should have done any harm. The Treaty itself is not, at this moment, so important as the fact of its publication, officially and in concert. Its terms were made known long ago, and when Lord Salisbury, shortly before the Beaconsfield Government standing at which the two Central Powers arrived as "glad tidings of great joy," it was no secret that Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy had at the recent autumn meeting of the Emperors agreed upon a defensive alliance for the preservation of the *status quo*—or of so much of it as it might be convenient to preserve—against Russia. As the understanding between the two Powers became strengthened and consolidated, it was given out that the alliance was not essentially a bi-lateral one, and when Italy manifested a desire for entering into closer relationship with the two Northern Powers, Count Andrassy in a very pointed way declared in the Delegations that there was nothing exclusive in the Treaty, and that it was open to any Power to join it who had the same purposes in view as Germany and Austria. Nevertheless, although Italy has for at least four years held the position of a semi-detached member of the Alliance, it was not until last autumn, when Signor Crispi met the German and Austrian Chancellors, that Italy formally entered the alliance. About all this there has never been much mystery. The facts are as clear as those set forth in "marriage lines," but people do not produce their marriage lines for nothing, and it is not without cause that the Treaty has been proclaimed to the world textually and officially. Signor Crispi's explanation that the publication involves no threat to Russia is enough to invest the incident with a serious character. The Treaty is published, not for information's sake, but as a demonstration in answer to the continued massing of Russian troops on the Galician frontier. It is the most effective demonstration that could be made, though it is less dangerous to the peace of Europe thus to respond to the excessive armaments of a distrusted neighbour than to imitate his example. Our own direct interest in the situation is not easily defined. At this moment it is expressed in the journey to Berlin of the Earl of Fife, who is credited with a diplomatic mission to Prince Bismarck. The only circumstance which tells against this interpretation of Lord Fife's mission is that it is Lord Fife who is entrusted with it. If Lord Salisbury wished to demonstrate *urbi et orbi* that the fleet is available for the defence of the Italian coast in the event of the Triple Alliance being at war, he would scarcely have chosen that intelligent but not by any means distinguished nobleman as the visible embodiment of English resolution.

THE Financial Debate in the Legislative Council on Friday was somewhat discursive, which is the same thing as saying that members freely exercised their constitutional right of criticising their financial situation generally which the introduction of a money-bill afforded them. The Government found in the Hon. Mr. Steel an enthusiastic apologist for their sudden and unceremonious augmentation of the salt duty. They had a legal right, Mr. Steel reminds us, to increase the duty up to three rupees a maund without recourse to legislation. No one has denied this, and no one has forgotten it. The only question is whether it is an advantage that so large a power of taxation should be vested in the Government quite apart from, and unchecked by, responsible and representative criticism. Mr. Steel himself would have answered the question in the negative if he had drawn any right inference from the fact that this unfettered liberty of action exists in regard to the salt duty alone. There is no reason, besides the fact that it is legal, that can be urged in favour of raising the salt duty, by a *Gazette* order which could not as well be urged in justification of a similarly expeditious addition of a petroleum duty to the tariff. Preliminary publicity gives as much and no more opportunity for laying in salt as for laying in petroleum; and, as it is, we are told that by a flaw in the Sea Customs Act a ring of salt dealers in Calcutta have made ten lakhs through escaping the enhancement of duty on some cargoes of sea-borne salt on its way to India. But the most significant condemnation that the *ukase* method of tax-raising has received was that furnished by Mr. Westland himself when, after the Petroleum Duty Bill had been before the public a week, he told the Legislative Council on Friday that since the introduction of the Bill "some circumstances had been brought to his knowledge which rendered it desirable that it should be laid before a Select Committee." We have only contended that the Government ought to be as deliberate and as watchful of the circumstances in raising a crore and three quarters of additional revenue from salt as they are in raising six lakhs and a half on petroleum. Some "circumstances have come to the knowledge" of Government in regard to the result of their salt tax proposals too, quite as important in their bearing upon revenue as those which have urged them to refer the Petroleum Bill to a Select Committee, and we suspect that the discovery of the loss that the Treasury has already sustained by the operation of the Sea Customs Act has somewhat shaken the confidence of the Government in the sudden and secret method of augmenting the salt duty. When indeed public criticism of a finance Bill leads the Government to reconsider so vital a question as whether the duty to be levied shall be a specific or an *ad valorem* duty, the public have greater reason than ever for distrusting the method of raising taxation by *Gazette* notification. Nor is it the public alone to whom the more open way of dealing with finance may yield an advantage. Mr. Steel tells them that he can show them how to make twenty lakhs out of a petroleum duty, instead of the paltry six-and-a-half which is all that the Bill in its present form promises to yield—an illustration of the advantage of a free discussion of financial measures which tells its own tale.

The only objection that has been raised to Mr. Westland's proposal on this side of India is that a specific duty might work more satisfactorily than one *ad valorem*, and if that question is gone into by the Select Committee, as we apprehend it will be, it will be possible to adduce some cogent reasons in favour of the change. There is not alone the difficulty of ascertaining value, though that in itself might prove an obstacle to the easy collection of the duty. We have to reckon with the certainty that a duty thus levied would discourage the import of the better qualities, and would correspondingly favour common and dangerous oils. Lastly we must take account of the certainty not only of a large development of the trade, but of some important changes which it is likely to undergo. The petroleum of the future will not all come to us, as it does now, in cases consisting of two tins. It may not yet come in conduits like those in which the Russians send their oil league on league. But it will come in tanks, as it is already going from Baku to Trieste and the Mediterranean ports. In that event the *ad valorem* method of levying the duty would be invidious, and might be unworkable. For, as Mr. Steel points out, the value of a case of petroleum consists, in about equal proportions, of the cost of the oil and of the value of the tin and the case in which it is packed. Oil imported in tanks will be taxed upon its own value, so that the consumer will pay only half the duty upon it that he pays upon the American oil that comes in tins and cases. In all this there are good grounds for re-considering the proposal of the Government of India to levy the tax *ad valorem*—good grounds, too, for impressing upon the Government the supreme disadvantage to themselves and to the public of arranging the taxing [illegible] and without taking counsel with other people. It is because of this that we regard the discussion in the Legislative Council last Friday as one of the most interesting and important that has been held there for a long time. Not that everything that was said was either practical or enlightening. Anticipations of the time when the export duty on rice can be repealed and the income tax is no more, seem, at all events, somewhat in advance of actualities and possibilities. We were very near the repeal of the rice duty this time three years ago; but the ghastly and expensive intervention of the Penjdeh incident wrecked Sir Auckland Colvin's hopes. As to the income tax, we doubt if the time will ever come now when the repeal of that impost will be worth discussing. The principle of direct taxation was subjected in this debate to the usual criticism; but it will be well to recognize the fact that the income tax was adopted in 1886, not as a mere expedient, but in pursuance of a policy which will not be lightly departed from. As to the reduction of court fees which Mr. Steel seemed to regard as the practical outcome of his demonstration that the courts are working at a profit, it will be well to remember that such demonstrations have thus far been very defective. As we have more than once contended the judicial administration can be shown to be self-supporting only on the assumption that buildings cost nothing, that stationery and printing can be had for the asking, and that furlough allowances and pensions are paid out of some invisible treasure chest.

It is much too soon, then, to talk of remissions. And not too soon only. Discussion conducted on these lines is delusive, and may be pernicious, inasmuch as it is in danger of blinding the public to the fact that so long as the expenditure of the Government is continued on its present lines we may look for larger rather than smaller demands upon the resources of the country. If we keep that fact in view we shall know what weight to give to the promptings of well-meaning advisers who urge the Government to hand over to subsequent years the unproductive expenditure of to-day. It will be more profitable to concentrate attention upon the policy which has contributed so largely to our embarrassments. That policy Mr. Steel, unfortunately, regards as outside the range of criticism. The public, he says, is not in a position to intelligently criticise the military expenditure of the Government of India. "We have every reason," he adds, "to entrust his Lordship's military advisers with the fullest confidence." This, it will be seen, at once removes about twenty crores of rupees of the annual expenditure of the Government of India from public criticism, from public supervision, and from intelligent public interest. It concedes them *carte blanche* in that department, and virtually proclaims them incapable of error and extravagance in it. And against this way of fulfilling the trust of a representative of public interest and public opinion all intelligent lookers-on must protest. Mr. Steel may not know it, but it is a fact that the Viceroy's advisers have been anything but unanimous in regard to the expenditure which he deems to be sacred against all questioners. If the whole story were told it would be found, if we mistake not, that nowhere has the additional military expenditure of the last two or three years been more keenly criticised than in the Viceroy's own Council. Protests against the addition of twenty-seven thousand men to the army in India that were made in 1885 have certainly not lost their efficacy in the interval. These twenty-seven thousand men have added a crore and a half to the military budget. They were added because, on the testimony of the experts in whom Mr. Steel places implicit confidence, every man amongst them was necessary to make our north-west frontier secure against the advance of Russia. But the need for them must have passed away almost as soon as they were obtained. The whole of them, and a few thousand more, though they would never have been voted except on the proof of the Viceroy's military advisers that the Russian policy in Central Asia made them necessary, have been sent on service to Burma. So easy was it to spare them from the work of vital necessity for which they were entertained. Mr. Steel's argument cuts at the root of all effective criticism of financial policy. It leaves everything to the experts—to the class who in all ages have gone wrong when they have been left to themselves, and who are no more to be trusted now than ever they were with the unquestioning confidence which is here claimed for them.

A VERY nice problem in cleanliness and sanitation will present itself for solution when in the course of another year the Byculla Flats cease altogether, as they have already ceased in great part, to be available for the deposit of the sweepings of the streets and houses of Bombay. The Health Department has to gather up and dispose of nearly two thousand cartloads of town sweepings every day of the year, monsoon or hot weather, and the quantity is certain to augment in proportion to the increase of the town and of the population. The cost of collecting and carrying the town sweepings to the Byculla Flats is heavy, each cart costing, with bullocks and driver, a rupee and an anna a day, which at two journeys a day imposes on the city eight annas and a half per cartload for transport. But to shoot the sweepings out on the Flats once it is there, costs little or nothing; the Flats have been reclaimed at the price of a well nigh insupportable stench, which was mitigated by the deposit of a few inches of earth on the surface. But now all the available land has been used up and the purchase of more would involve a heavy outlay. Last August the experiment of burning the sweepings by the "Beehive" destructor was begun, and it has been since continued; Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, sums up the result in a report which states that it has not been satisfactory. The facts adduced show that the process which is suitable for the burning of the contents of English dustbins, composed largely of cinders and ashes, cannot promise success in this city, where the sweepings mainly consist of wet vegetable refuse which will not readily act as its own fuel. The shoot first used was of the same shape as that used for what is found in English dustbins, but the heavy sodden mass of kutchra would not flow into the fire; it required assiduous poking up; relays of men on eight-hours' shifts being required night and day, the nett result being that for about a rupee and six annas per cartload the rubbish was disposed of by fire. This was in addition to the cost of collecting and carrying the sweepings, and it did not represent the whole of the additional outlay for the carting away of the ashes had still to be provided for. By certain improvements the expense was reduced so that in the dry season the outlay for burning is scarcely four annas a cartload. But the destructor, which costs Rs. 9,000, can only burn some sixty or seventy cartloads a day, and though Mr. Rienzi Walton has designed a furnace which can be built for a third of that sum, the difficulty of finding suitable sites and the cost of purchasing them when found renders the prospects of the future of the "destructor" rather discouraging. What then is to be done? The Acting Municipal Commissioner recomends that experiments should be tried for the next year to see whether the process of burning can be made to answer; but he is very doubtful whether in any case it will be possible to burn kutchra during the monsoon. The doubt is as legitimate as would be that which might arise if it were a question of burning the mud at the bottom of a river while the water was still flowing over it. Mr. Charles can scarcely be serious in suggesting that during the monsoon the kutchra might be stacked to await the dry season, when it could be burned. Where could it be stacked? Only at Coorla; and if it be carried there, it can be deposited for good and all, reclaiming the barren soil. This process was in past years resorted to, and the city now receives Rs. 200 an acre for land thus reclaimed. It is inevitable that Coorla will be again resorted to, and by utilising the tramways and the railway at night the transport of the kutchra to a distance from the town could be accomplished at far less expense than would be entailed by burning either on the Flats or elsewhere. The cost of burning, even reduced to a minimum, would entail on outlay of over a lakh of rupees beyond the cost of collecting and carriage hitherto incurred. That sum would probably suffice to carry the kutchra away from the city and turn it to account for the reclamation of a great extent of land now useless.

WHILE the attention of the public is directed to the unsatisfactory state of the roadways in Bombay and the Municipal Corporation recoils a little at the proposal to lay out the large amount of money which would be required to bring them up to the level of those of a town in the mofussil, it might be well to consider the result of London experience in substituting durable pavements of wood for the more ephemeral if harder macadam, which is constantly undergoing repairs and needs renewal. As Lord Compton points out in the *Fortnightly Review* it has been found in the Metropolis that although the first cost of wood pavement is greater than that of a roadway made of broken granite, it lasts from seven to nine years, while the cost of repairing macadamised roads is never ending. The repair of wood pavement is easily effected and costs little. There is little or no mud, and this gives a great economy in cleansing. In Bombay the analogous advantage would be a comparative exemption from dust storms which are a nuisance not only to wayfarers, but occasion loss by injury to goods exposed in shops for sale. The saving in repairs and cleansing consequent on the substitution of wooden pavement for macadam has been found sufficient to pay for the greater first cost of the laying down of the wood.

WE hear of a very considerate order passed by his Excellency the Governor to the effect that no salutes should be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with his arrival and departure until the battery has been removed from its present position.

THE Commissary-General's office has from the 1st inst. been transfer

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND RUSSIA.

PUBLICATION OF A SECRET TREATY.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Secret Treaty, concluded on 7th October 1879, between Austria and Germany, has just been published officially in Berlin and Vienna simultaneously.

This has been done avowedly with the intention of dispelling any doubts as to the purely defensive policy of the two Empires.

The Treaty provides for the mutual co-operation of the two Powers in the event of Russia attacking either of them, or in either supporting an attack made by the other Power.

The publication of this important document is, however, regarded as a distinct warning to Russia.

Italy joined this Treaty last autumn.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, FEB. 4.

It is expected that Prince Bismarck will make a peaceful speech in the Reichstag, on Monday, on the subject of the publication of the Treaty.

ITALY.

ROME, FEB. 4.

Signor Crispi, referring in the Chamber of Deputies to the publication of the Treaty, said it was not done as a threat to Russia, but as a reminder to those who otherwise might be disposed to disturb the general peace of Europe.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEB. 4.

The semi-official Vienna papers repudiate the notion of attributing a warlike meaning to the publication of the Treaty. The object in view is to enlighten and re-assure Europe generally.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG. FEB. 5.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, commenting on the publication of the Treaty, says the act shows that Austria and Germany are resolved to maintain the peace of Europe, and expresses a hope that their object will be attained.

The other Russian papers endorse these sentiments.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 5.

The Paris papers say the publication of the Treaty will harmoniously influence the relations between France and other European Powers, while it will deepen the abyss between Germany and Russia.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The *Times*, in a leading article, this morning believes that Russia's pride will resent the revelation that has been made of this Treaty, and fears that Russia has pushed her policy of provocation too far to be able to retract.

PROPOSED REACTIONARY CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 3.

Count Tolstoi, the Minister of the Interior, has made a proposal to abolish the administration of the economical affairs of those districts and provinces, which are in the hands of Zemstvos, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry and other landed proprietors, which system was introduced in 1866 by the Emperor Alexander the II.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

ROME, FEB. 3.

The carrying on, at Rome, of the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between France and Italy has been abandoned, but they will be continued in Paris through Diplomatic channels.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE IRISH LANDLORDS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Lord Salisbury yesterday received a deputation of Irish Landlords, who waited on him, seeking to obtain some compensation for the heavy losses they have sustained through recent legislation; they also pointed out the unsatisfactory and imperfect working of the Land Commission.

Lord Salisbury listened to all they had to say, expressed his condolence, and promised to consider the matter.

SENTENCE ON THE AMERICAN DYNAMITARDS.

The American Dynamitards, Callan and Harkins, have each been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

SUPPOSED MISSION OF EARL FIFE.

BERLIN, FEB. 4.

Earl Fife arrived here to-day from London and was visited immediately on his arrival by Count Herbert now Bismarck.

It is generally believed that Earl Fife has come over charged with some special mission.

LORD RIPON'S MISSION.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley have returned from Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and family returned to London from the Continent on Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

ATTACK ON SUAKIN.

CAIRO, FEB. 4.

The rebels have made a raid on Suakin and killed seven persons. They were, however, pursued and dispersed by the Cavalry.

THE AFFAIR AT DAMASCUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 5.

M. le Comte de Montebello has assured the Grand Vizier that the Damascus incident will not be allowed to disturb the harmony existing between France and Turkey.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Tenders have been invited for debentures amounting to one million pounds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent., of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The total amount of tenders came to £3,800,000.

Tenders at 100 will receive 47 per cent. above that rate in full.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE CEREMONIAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

The ceremonial of the investiture of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire was carried out this forenoon in a durbar tent erected on the Government House grounds. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Companions of the Order met in the assembling tent.

A procession was formed in the following order:—

The Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, Secretary of the Order;

The Companions of the Order;

Two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy;

The Military and Private Secretaries to his Excellency;

The Grand Master, followed by his pages and attendants.

As the procession entered the durbar tent, a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired, the band played the National Anthem, and all remained standing.

The Grand Master, having taken his seat, the investiture took place as follows:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, as Knight Grand Commander;

The Honble Rana Shankur Bukhsh Singh Bahadoor, the Hon. the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Surgeon-General Benjamin Simpson, Mr. Albert Cappel, Nawab Hassan Ali Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, the Maharajah of Durbungah, Bapee Sahib Avar of Gwalior, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, and the Hon. Alfred Croft, as Knights Commander.

Saiyad Amir Ali, Captain Charles Muir, Frederick Walton, Kazi Saiyad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, and the Hon. Saiyad Amir Hussain, as Companions of the Order.

The Secretary then delivered to the Grand Master the Sovereign's grant of the dignity of Knight Grand Commander. The Secretary of the Order, the Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, and two Companions, in the place of two junior Knights, then withdrew to conduct Lord Connemara from the assembling tent, whence the procession was formed. Lord Connemara being followed by the pages and personal staff, a guard of honour presented arms. He passed the Grand Master, who then conferred the degree and honour of Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom. The two Companions then decorated him with the riband and badge and the Star of Order, after which they robed him with the mantle of the Order. This having been done, he was conducted to the *dais*, where he made his reverence to the Grand Master.

The Under-Secretary then delivered the collar of the Order to the Grand Master, who invested him as Knight Grand Commander, delivering the usual admonition.

A salute of seventeen guns was fired; the guard presented arms; the Secretary of the Order proclaimed the full titles.

Similar ceremonies were observed at the investiture of the Knights Commander. The decorations of the Companions were handed to the Secretary by the Grand Master and attached by Major Robertson.

A procession was formed on leaving the durbar, and left in reverse order to that in which it entered.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul, Beer Shumshere, and staff were present amongst the spectators.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

Mr. J. Quinn has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Lieutenant Egerton, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment on the Punjab Commission.

Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Residency College, Indore, has been granted furlough for one year. Mr. Reid, Principal of the College at Ajmere, officiates at Indore.

Mr. Larpent relinquished charge of the office of Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, on the 11th January. Mr. C. E. Crawley took charge.

Brigadier Luck, Commanding the Pindi Brigade, has been appointed to be Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Colonel Cooke, 17th Lancers, has been appointed to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel Jeffries, whose tenure of office has expired.

Captain Wilson, Artillery Ordnance Officer, has been re-appointed to the department for a further term of five years.

Lieutenant Hughes, Cheshire Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

The following officers, having completed 18 months' probation, have been admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Townsend, of the Devonshire Regiment, Assistant Commissioner in Burmah; Lieutenant Somerset (Royal Sussex), 12th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Gilbert, (Dorsetshire Regiment), 34th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Muspratt, (West Yorkshire), 30th Bengal Infantry.

The following officers have been granted furlough:—Colonel Rowland, Assistant Commissary-General, 182 days; Lieutenant Cracroft, Assistant Commissary-General, 1 year; Lieut. Magee, Adjutant, Nagpore Volunteers, 121 days; Surgeon-Major Robinson, 4th Punjab Infantry, 125 days; Surgeon Giles, Surgeon Naturalist Investigator, one year; Colonel Gordon, 20th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Senior, 1st Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Macmillan, 13th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, 8th Bengal Infantry, Major Brown, 18th Bengal Infantry, Major Gordon, 23rd Bengal Infantry, Captain Laughton, 35th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant Hobbs, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Surgeon-Major Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, one year each; Captain Martin, 1st Goorkhas, 182 days.

Promotions.—Major John McRae, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel; Captain Arthur Mills, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wemberly, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Barrett, Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, is granted furlough for one year.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON A SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught goes on a shooting expedition Rajputana to next month. He will be the guest of the Maharaja of Ulwar from the 18th to 28th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

The French Mail Steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra left this morning for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	99½
4½ per cent. do.	73¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	44 3-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	96,000	"
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	758,000	"
" " Surats	68,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	21,900	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 4.

10 p.m.	71·2

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	75·1
2 p.m.	78·2
6 p.m.	77·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Seest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A VERY pretty hunting run of about five and twenty minutes and a kill in the open was the outcome of the last meet of these hounds. To pull down a Jackal in that time of itself proves more than "fair pace." Yet "a quick hunting run" must be the definition rather than a "gallop" or a "burst," as we are given to employ the terms. It was as likely a morning for scent as has been dealt to us this season. The ground is getting very hard, 'tis true, but there was no wind, and as we drove out to the meet through the Mahim woods drops of water fell on us from the cocoanut-trees as we passed, betokening more than a usually heavy dew. Parla was the meet and Chuckla Covert was the draw-down wind as it blew at the moment. A Jackal fled at the far end, and together the pack settled on a pleasant andeasy line, leaving Chuckla village on the right, and worked their way, with one trifling check, across the valley and the Andheri road, pointing apparently for the Ghoregaum Jungles. Hounds are settling to the scent with a good cry, when they come to a place where the sackal had evidently turned. The mad avalanche of rushing horseflesh and humanity is over the line in a second, and there is every probability of he run being cut short, but the pack solve he difficulty in spite of horses' heels, and are going now in good earnest. Across the road again and into the paddy fields beyond, and this time the Jackal settles down to a fairly straight line in the direction of Marole. Those of us who know the country are in hopes that we are in for a gallop across the Marole Valley, but the pack are evidently pressing our friend too closely, as when he is apparently going his best he turns sharp left handed up the hills whereon are the Marole caves, but his pursuers were inconveniently close and gave no opportunity for a change of tactics, for they were upon him at once, and a whoo-oop from the Master announced to those who was not in the for most flight that our run was ended. Some little time spent in performing the obsequies passed a quarter of an hour pleasantly enough. Returning to the valley a call at the covert near Saar was so far successful that it proved to be tenanted, but unfortunately by a brute that was sadly unenterprising, who would not even run for his life. A desultory journey after this lead though several pretty, though uninhabited, coverts, and the day was too far advanced when the pack got on a very stale line near the Coorla backwater for them to make anything of it.

AMATEURS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE is a deeply rooted belief among the good people of Bombay that their only chance of seeing good acting is to make the most of the few opportunities that are afforded them of attending amateur performances. Most of the amateurs who devoted their energies to the Cama Hospital on Saturday evening had been weighed in the balance of public opinion on the previous Wednesday, and that opinion was so favourable that the theatre could have been filled twice over on the occasion of their second appearance. The house was consequently crammed. H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, with their suite were present, and the *elite* of Bombay Society.

The programme was a most attractive one. It commenced with a well-known *lever de rideau*

A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.

Horace	Mr. Harris, R. E.
Lydia	Mrs. Hay.

The part of Lydia gave good scope to Mrs. Hay, who, in order to give a salutary lesson to a discontented husband blessed with too much happiness, went through the whole gamut of stock stage characters—the sentimental, the frivolous, the jealous, the despairing, and pourtrayed them all exceedingly well. She was ably supported by Mr. Harris in a *role* that was by no means an easy one. "A Husband in Clover" was followed by Mr. Gilbert's celebrated farcical comedy "Engaged."

Dramatis Personæ.

Cheviot Hill (a young man of property)	Lt.-Col. Cowper.
Belwawney (*his friend*)	Capt. Hodgkinson.
Mr. Symperson	Mr. Dickson, 103rd Regt.
Angus Macalister (a Lowland peasant lad)	Mr. Harris, R. E.
Major McGillicuddy	Mr. J. S. Slater.
Belinda Treherne	Mrs. Cowper.
Minnie (Symperson's daughter)	Mrs. Walter Lang.
Mrs. Macfarlane (a Lowland widow)	Mrs. Downing.
Maggie (her daughter, a Lowland lassie)	Mrs. Hay.
Parker (Minnie's maid)	Miss Van Overbeke.

"Engaged" reeks with Gilbert's sardonic humour and the topsyturvydom that forms the leading characteristic of his dramatic method. Since Honey created the part of Cheviot Hill such phrases as "you are the tree on which the fruit of my heart is growing" and "twa pun is twa pun," have become bye-words, and the play is so well known that a sketch of the plot would be superfluous. Where all did well every one deserves individual praise, but we must confine ourselves to recording the *super excellence* of the leading performers. Mrs. Cowper as Belinda Treherne, Mrs. Hay as Maggie Macfarlane "as guid a girl as nineteen out of twenty," and Colonel Cowper, as Cheviot Hill, each of these was practically perfect.

THE annual Volunteer Church Parade took place yesterday evening and was well attended, the members of the three corps taking part in it. The majority of the Volunteers attended the service in St. Thomas' Cathedral, where the Rev. A. Goldwyer preached Lewis very impressive sermon on the "Ideal of Christian liberty," choosing as his text St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, v., 1., At the close of his sermon the Reverend gentleman referred to the death of the Rev. George Bowen. Lady Reay and a party from Government House, which included H. H. Prince of Saxe-Weimar and Baron H. Fuchs Nordhoff were among the congregation.

CAIRO IN THE COLD WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, JAN. 16.

THIS year the rise of the Nile was higher than during nine preceding years, and the Europeans suffered severely from fever. The water was higher than the mean level of the town and had the embankment given way the consequences would have been serious; as it was, the barracks on the banks of the Nile, in which the Europeans are, were so damp that the men had to leave the lower floor, and eventually the place became too unhealthy for them to live in, and they were sent out of the town until the fall of the water. The mean difference between high and low Nile here is about 24 feet, and when it rises to within a foot of this height the island of Roda is inundated as happened this year. The Nilometer is on this island, it is a square well sixteen feet in diameter, with a column in the centre which measures the rise, the well being connected by a channel with the river.

The height of the over-flow influences taxation, but it is said that pressure used to be and perhaps still is put on the guardian of the Nilometer, who is a Sheikh, to induce him to overestimate the rise and thus enable the Government to tax the poor Bellaheen highly with a pretence of justice; not that any such pretence seems to have been necessary during the reigns of the less scrupulous rulers. There are many interesting superstitious ceremonie connected with the rise of the river, which retains traces of an origin earlier than the Christian era; and the cutting of the dam when the prescribed height is reached, which takes place towards the middle of August, is the occasion for festivity and universal rejoicing. On the island of Roda, according to tradition, is the spot where Moses was found; but little reliance can be placed on such legends here as elsewhere. Near Heliopolis is shown a tree, under which the Virgin and child rested on their flight into Egypt, and a well near is also connected with the story. The present tree was planted more than a hundred years ago when its predecessor died, and was presented to the Empress Eugeni at the opening of the Suez Canal. A convent or some such building is erected near, and the garden is enclosed, but the man in charge was a Mahomedan, strange to say. Heliopolis itself has something more reliable to invite a visit, namely an obelisk, which, with one exception, is the oldest yet found. It dates from the 12 dynasty about 2850 B. C. and is 66 feet high. The four sides are covered with hieroglyphics, which are still as clear as when first cut, the stone being red granite, which seems to defy the effects of time. Two sides are illegible owing to the bees having built their hives in the deeply cut figures. In consequence of the rise in the ground a portion of the obelisk is buried, but it is still an imposing and interesting monument. Large mounds alone mark the site of the ancient city, which is said to have been destroyed by Cambyses. It is mentioned as "On", in the Bible, and Pharoah gave Joseph a daughter of a priest of this place for his wife. In this neighbourhood is an ostrich farm belonging to a French firm, which is worth visiting: the birds may be seen from the time they leave the shell until they are patriarchal. There are artificial incubators in use, and when the birds are ready to leave the shell it is cut, being too hard for the young birds to break: in the natural state the mother of course breaks it. We saw some little creatures from one, two, and three days old, and those under three days looked very miserable, and could scarcely have begun to consider life worth living. On the third day they begin to eat and look more cheerful, and they are never such poor naked looking creatures as are some young birds. The large birds are enormous and very savage, the doors to their pens are small, so that visitors can only see them by stooping down and peeping in, for the birds rush savagely at the door when they see strangers thus intruding. A lot of eggs were deposited in the sand in the pens, and the birds were in pairs, with ample space allowed them. It is said that the farm does not pay, probably the birds do not thrive in captivity, and they have to be kept a long time before they shed feathers of any particular value. The largest birds were black, with a few white feathers on the tips of their wings and tail. The young birds are kept together in pens according to their ages and seem tame enough. They are at present fed on rejected biscuits, which were intended for our soldiers and were imported by our commissariat, I believe!

Perhaps among the chief sights of interest to the tourist in Cairo itself are the dancing and howling dervishes. There are many sects of dervishes, who represent the ascetic and monastic orders among Mahomedans. The founders were holy spiritually-minded men, like those who founded such orders among Christians. These performances were, and are still, religious ceremonies, but they have lost their meaning in these days, and no longer induce the ecstatic state as in former times, when some became clairvoyant or prophesied, and others became insensible to pain, and inflicted wounds on themselves which were said to be sometimes instantaneously healed by a specially gifted man among them. The dancing dervishes, and the howling dervishes, are two totally different sects. The former are reported very wealthy, and they are certainly the more dignified and the more pleasant to look upon. Their dress consists of a very long white petticoat apparently slightly weighted round the hem, a short white jacket, and a grey felt cap without a brim, like an elongated flower-pot. They wear the usual loose cloak over this dress when they first come into the room, and their long skirts are tucked up until they begin dancing The centre of the room in which they dance is railed off, and is a little lower than the floor on which the lookers-on stand, or rather the *infidel* lookers-on, for the faithful have a gallery to themselves, part of which is screened off for the women. We, visitors, were permitted to stand round the railing, but were not tempted to make ourselves too comfortable, there being no seats of any kind, and had we, like the faithful upstairs, been desirous of sitting on the floor, it was much too dirty to allow of it. After waiting for more than half an hour, during which time the small space was filling rapidly with equally curious sightseers, a door opened and a very bent old dervish, the sheikh, wearing a green turban round his conical cap, led the dancers in. They all bowed to the *Kibla*, a small arched recess which points towards Mecca, and which may be seen in all mosques, and then the shiekh having seated himself each one took his place in the enclosed circle, sitting down on the ground. Some weired sort of music then began in the gallery, during which the dervishes appeared to be praying or meditating. Then some chanting began, and all rose and solemnly walked round the circle, each one, as he passed the carpet, in front of the *Kibla*, on which the sheikh leader had sat, turning round and making a dignified bow to his neighbour, who returned it, and then in turn took up the same position, faced the man following him, and both bowed, which ceremony was gone through three times, as each and all passed the same spot during the solemn march. When the third round was over, the old sheikh sat down on his carpet—his dancing days were certainly over we felt sure—and then the leader, after bowing to the sheikh, began in a slow graceful way to revolve, and soon his loose skirt spread itself out in a circle. The dancer whirled round as smoothly as a spinning top, there was no movement of the feet apparent, the arms were extended, and in most cases the eyes shut. Each in turn began thus, and they went on, never touching each other, but slowly going round the room like so many automatons, the music playing a droning sort of tune. It is said that they make from forty to sixty gyrations in a minute, or even more, and certainly it makes one almost dizzy to look at them, so rapidly do they move. There was a marked difference in the style of dancing, and some spun round far more gracefully and evenly than others, and one or two we were inclined to consider very much in the light of frauds, as their dancing was so very inferior. It was a very graceful and interesting performance on the whole, and though one wonders how it is they do not become giddy, the same idea would doubtless strike a beholder who saw waltzing for the first time. The dervishes dance for an hour with a few moments' pause now and then, and being by this time exhausted they retire one by one after bowing low before the venerable old shiekh and doing equal reverence to the *Kibla*. The howling dervishes are more extraordinary, but not so pleasing; few probably would care to see a second performance of the dancers, and one can scarcely imagine the "howlers" tempting even the most enthusiastic sightseers to repeat the visit. These dervishes are not dressed in any particular costume, and some of them looked very out-of-elbow sort of fellows. There were about twenty in all, with four or five musicians playing cymbals and drums. On entering they each bowed to the *Kibla*, which is much the same sort of thing as our Christian practice of bowing to the east. Then all sat down in a half circle, the leader being seated in the centre. A prayer chanted, and the worshippers began swaying their bodies about and murmuring what seemed to be Allah, Allah. As a sign they all rose and began wagging their heads backwards and forwards and emitting curious gutteral sounds, with a louder sort of howl at intervals, a man keeping up a chant to which they kept time with an up and down dance motion, very like that seen in burlesques—and some of them wagged their heads so rappidly that it quite made one's own neck ache to look at them. Then there was a momentary pause, and they puffed and blew like small steam-engines. Then the drums and cymbals started again, and they began bending their bodies to and fro, and as the music increased in pace so did they, until one wondered that any human creature could willingly go through so much violent and painful exertion. Three of them had long streaming hair which flew backwards and forwards, and they looked like maniacs. Having continued these rapid movements long enough to have half killed one unaccustomed to them they again paused a moment, and then began swaying the body first to one side and then to the other, uttering a curious sort of groan each time they turned right and left. This was evidently considered a little rest, for they shortly again started the more violent performance, and went up and down, some of them exerting themselves in such a terrible way that one expected every minute to see them drop down either fainting or in an epileptic fit. One man seemed unable to stop when the others did, and continued bending and howling until one of them went up to him and slapped him once or twice on his chest. As a finale they all chanted something, and did a little more puffing and blowing of the steam-engine description, then went through some ceremony of touching the hand of the master of the ceremonies, and took their departure, looking rather hot, but otherwise appearing none the worse for what they had gone through. After seeing that performance one could realize the possibility of eels getting used to skinning! These men went through enough violent exertion to half kill a man of average strength who was unused to it. There were two or three children evidently beginning, for it is only by accustoming themselves to such exercises from childhood that it is possible to go through them. It was far from a pleasant or edifying spectacle, and one that it is impossible to write about in a reverent tone, especially as it is evidently very much of a show now, and visitors are asked for money before they leave, though there is no charge for admission. One cannot treat this sort of thing with the respect due to a religious ceremony when it is done for money. There was something very horrible about it, and without any redeeming feature as far as one can see, and it must be a very degenerate imitation of the original religious ceremony.

DEATH OF REV. GEORGE BOWEN.

WE regret to announce the death of Rev. George Bowen, the veteran missionary, which took place yesterday morning at the Methodist Parsonage, in Grant Road. He was held in profound respect by everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him, and such was the apostolic simplicity of his life—a life devoted wholly and altogether to God's work—that he was regarded as a Sadhoo of Sadhoos by the natives. The tall and slim figure of this venerable man was a familiar sight in the native town, and for many years he lived there, even as the humblest toiler, feeding himself principally on bread and plantains. He first came out to India, forty years ago, in connection with the American Board of Foreign Missions, and was then in receipt of a salary from the Board. But when he saw that the natives were unable to discover any disinterestedness of purpose in those who received payment for carrying on the work of conversion, he gave up his salary, took a room in the heart of the town, where he lived among the most degraded population, finding means for his scanty wants by teaching for an hour daily. It is recorded that it was his aim to follow in the footsteps of the Apostle St. Paul, and he earned just sufficient to enable him to exist, Rs. 15 a month being quite sufficient to maintain him. Whatever he was enabled to save after he had supplied his bare necessities, he gave away in charity. The Methodist Church building in Grant Road, which cost a sum of about Rs. 30,000, is indebted to him for a contribution of Rs. 10,000, the money having been presented to him by a friend. Although he had a feeble look, he was a man of wonderful strength, energy, and endurance, which he had ample scope for exhibiting as editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, as a preacher, and a presiding elder. He was often to be seen in the evening preaching the Gospel to natives from the steps of the lamp post, opposite the Money School. Although he had attained the ripe old age of three score years and ten, he had succeeded in retaining his energies very nearly till the end. He came out to India forty years ago, and during all that space of time he continued to do his work with wonderful self-sacrifice and devotion, never once thinking of visiting America, his native home.

Mr. Bowen is a native of the United States. The scepticism of his early life engendered by the perusal of a chapter from Gibbon's History, gave little promise of the life of the ideal Christian which he led ever since he was thirty. The story of his thorough conversion to Christianity is somewhat romantic, and was lately told in a religious newspaper. "A young lady, to whom he was deeply attached, lay dying of consumption; but she was without hope in the view of her approaching dissolution. Through the ministrations of a former schoolmistress, she was led to feel the need of Christ, and to accept his offer of salvation. Then the light of eternity streamed into her soul, and she died rejoicing in the assured conviction that she was going to be with Christ." The result upon Mr. Bowen of this change in one so dear to him was wonderful. A Bible was bequeathed to him with a dying request that he would read it, and he read and re-read the book, until he was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christianity. Since 1873, we are told, Mr. Bowen had been a member of the missionary staff of the Methodist Episcopal Church of India, and he was for years presiding elder of the Bombay District South India Conference.

Pleurisy is the immediate cause of Mr. Bowen's death. When he awoke yesterday morning and took a cup of tea, nobody had any reason to suspect that he was very near his end. He died in perfect peace only about half-an-hour after he had had his tea. The funeral of the deceased will take place this morning. A memorial service was held last evening in the Grant Road Church, which was very well attended.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following are instructions for the movement of the 22nd and 26th Regiments Bombay Infantry:—The 22nd Bombay Infantry will move by rail from Poona for embarkation at Bombay in the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Bundara, on the 15th instant, and on arrival at Kurrachee will move by rail thence to Quetta. Camp equipage to be left at Poona for the 26th Bombay Infantry; and, the 22nd Bombay Infantry will draw new Lascar's pals with jointed poles at Kurrachee for use in Quetta District. The onward move of the 22nd Bombay Infantry by rail from Kurrachee to Quetta and the relief of 3rd Beloochees to be arranged by the General Officer Commanding Sind District in communication with the General Officer Commanding Quetta District. The 26th Bombay Infantry will embark at Kurrachee in the Bundara on the 20th instant, and on arrival at Bombay will be moved by rail to Poona and take over the camp equipage left by the 22nd Bombay Infantry. Any families of the 22nd Bombay Infantry desirous of proceeding to the depot at Surat will be forwarded to that station on a convenient date under arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding Poona and Northern Divisions in communication with each other.

HIS GRACE the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G., after closely inspecting the harbour works at Marmagoa and the railway, in which he is largely interested, halted for a day or two at Belgaum and at Dharwar, on the way to Madras, where he arrived on the 25th ultimo. His Grace who has not yet completely recovered from his recent, very serious illness, was obliged to avoid all unnecessary fatigue and make his short stay in this country as quiet and retired a one as possible. His yacht, The Sans Peur, arrived at Madras on Saturday week; and on Monday his Grace—who, during his brief stay at Madras had been the guest of Mr. R. B. Michell, Barrister-at-law,—embarked and sailed for Singapore, *en route* to Siam, in which country a railway and other important public works are in project, in which His Grace takes a keen interest. After remaining some days at Bankok, the Duke will return to Europe in his yacht *viâ* Colombo, where he is expected to stay for a few days.

THE FORTHCOMING FANCY FAIR.

BEFORE the end of the present week the great canvas village, which has sprung up during the last few days at the south end of the Oval, will be the scene of greater activity than was ever yet witnessed in this particular quarter of the city. The grand Fancy Fair in aid of the Cama Hospital will be held during the last three days of this week. It is an undertaking which seems to possess all the elements of success and none of failure. In the first place it is to be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., the Commander-in-Chief, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. The arrangements have been made under the direct and especial care of Lady Reay, and are of the most complete and attractive kind, whilst towards the realisation of a crowning triumph "everybody" in Bombay has striven for several months past. For the information of any stranger who may be travelling through the city it may be well to explain that the Bazaar is to be held with the object of raising sufficient funds to defray the cost of permanent living quarters and lecture-room, which are now being erected for the pupil nurses at the Training School for Midwifery in connection with the Cama Hospital in Bombay. Mr. P. H. Cama, after whom the hospital is named, has contributed Rs. 15,000 towards the building, the total cost of which will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 25,000. With all the preparations which have been made there can be little doubt that the desired amount will be cleared. Intending patrons of the Bazaar must, nevertheless, tie their purse-strings rather loosely on this account, for it must be remembered that there will still remain the cost of furniture to be covered. It becomes them to be as generous as possible, consoling themselves with the reflection that, although they may spend their rupees freely none of the ladies who have condescended to wait upon them will offer the least objection. But it must not be supposed that there will be no such thing as "value for money." This may be true of some bazaars; but in this respect the Cama Hospital Fancy Fair will be the very acme of commercial morality; for the ladies have such enormous quantities of goods and chattels for disposal that "everything will be marked in plain figures and at the lowest possible price." In proof of this assertion it may be urged that many of the articles with which the stalls are to be stored are actually marked at a smaller sum than the self-same goods are marked either in the shops or the bazaars.

The last meeting of the Committee was held on Friday evening, when it was finally decided to open the Fair on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 4-30 to 7-45, and so far as the entertainments are concerned, on Thursday and Saturday again, from 9 to 11 o'clock. On Friday night re-opening in the evening is prevented by the prior engagement of most of the voluntary workers for the Masonic Ball. To give some idea of the attractions of the Fair and of the geography of the canvas village, we summarise the arrangements. H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught will have a stall in a large durbar tent, which occupies a prominent position on the ground; Lady Reay, with a numerous staff of assistants, supporting her Royal Highness on either side, and superintending at another stall in an adjacent durbar tent. Seven other tents complete a semi-circle, in which stalls will be held by Mrs. Forbes-Adam, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Stockinger, Mrs. Sleight, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir, and Miss Bhownuggree. In the centre of this semi-circle the massed bands of five or six different regiments, which have been brought together through the interest of General Heathcote, will be located. Not far from this spot a spacious flower-stall will be supervised by Mrs. John Jardine, and in front of the entrance to the right as one enters, a *café chantant* is being erected. This institution, which cannot fail to prove attractive, is to be placed under the management of Lady Morland, who will press into service all the best vocal talent of Bombay, whilst the *café* will be dispensed by charming lady waitresses. On the right a Theatre Royal is rapidly rising into being, and when we inform the reader that its "sole lessee and manageress" is to be "the world renowned, gifted amateur *comedienne*" Mrs. Pottinger, of Poona, he or she will at once take it for granted that a rare histrionic programme will be provided, although neither *repertoire* nor "company of players" has as yet been announced. In addition to Mrs. Pottinger's "Europe" company, the Parsee Victoria Company will produce two native plays, the titles of which rendered into English are "Love in a Tub" and "The Doctor's Daughters." Further, in the way of shows, Captain Hamilton has organised a "stupendous collection of wonderful wax-work mechanical figures, hardly to be distinguished from the human form divine." As showman, a "talented professor of history, literature, and gymnastic" will act and explain to a delighted audience the particulars in which the various figures resemble those of local celebrities. Still further to the right of this show is a plot of ground on which at half-past five each day Major Daniels' men of H. E. the Governor's body-guard will make displays of swordsmanship and military skill; a party of the Bombay Light Horse will show their proficiency by performing a musical ride, and the Bombay Volunteers will give a sample of what may be expected of them in time of emergency in the use of their arms.

Yet the list of attractions is not exhausted. There are to be fishponds and Tommy Dodd and other shows to fill in the corners. There is to be a photographic studio. Dr. Cook, a versatile gentleman, is to fill several tents with spectacles of a performance not yet specified. There is also to be a raffle, for Mr. Phipson, who is discharging the onerous duties of the secretaryship, is offering a handsome picture from the Calcutta Exhibition in two thousand one rupee tickets. For the convenience of such ladies as do not care to walk, jinrickshas from Shanghai with gentlemen coolies will be available. For these the charge will be eight annas for an eight-stone lady, and it is suggested ten for a ten, and so on, a rupee being the charge for a sixteen-stone lady, beyond which possibly the coolies might not feel inclined to go. The entrance to the show will be made attractive with playing fountains, and the whole village will be lighted by electricity, supplied from the offices of the *Bombay Gazette*. Admission is to be Re. 1, and a Rs. 5 ticket will cover the lot and include entrance to all the shows.

A QUESTION of considerable interest to solicitors was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott in the High Court chambers on Saturday in the case of Samrandas Lakhandas *vs.* Haribhai Rasikdas and another. A commission had been issued to take evidence in the case at Kamarda, a place some days' journey from Bombay; and the commission, working six hours a day, sat twenty-seven days. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, of the firm of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors, worked at the commission for one of the parties without the aid of counsel. He claimed remuneration at a higher rate than Rs. 100 a day, which the Taxing Master of the Court allowed him; and the matter came before his lordship, who thought that, if counsel had been employed, the Master would have allowed for counsel's fees out of Bombay Rs. 200 a day at least in addition to the allowance

THE GOVERNOR'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

THE WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 1.

YESTERDAY H. E. the Governor and a numerous party left Belgaum by the special train for the Portuguese frontier for the purpose of opening the newly completed railway line, which connects the Southern Mahratta with the West of India Portuguese Railway, and brings Castle Rock and its picturesque surroundings into direct communication with the young and promising seaport Marmagoa. The party halted at the platform of what is to be the Castle Rock Station, where there was erected a spacious *marquee*, in which a sumptuous breakfast was provided. This partaken of, a start was made for the frontier, and here the interesting ceremony, of which you have already received telegraphic intimation, was performed. The whole length of the approaching rail was decorated with a profusion of flags, devices and green foliage, the whole culminating in a massive archway spanning the line just where the territories of the two nations meet. High rugged rocks flanked the archway, and beneath it ran a carpetted footway on which the Governors were to meet. High on the rocks on every available ledge were groups of semi-nude natives, former labourers on the line, interested spectators of the ceremonial, whose appearance contrasted strangely with that of the highly cultured and brilliant assemblage of persons who were more directly concerned. Various attempts were made to perpetuate the spectacle; photographers had taken up suitable positions on adjacent ledges of rock and secured numerous negatives embracing the scene. So soon as the British train, which was first to arrive on the spot, was drawn up, the guests alighted, but H. E. the Governor retained his position in his saloon until the Portuguese train, with a number of Portuguese officials and British guests, who had arrived by sea, emerged from the tunnel, the masonry of which almost abuts on to the frontier line. Advancing by a covered and carpetted pathway the two Governors with their respective staffs met, the incident being marked by a brass band, which was located in close proximity, playing the British and Portuguese national anthems. Here Mr. Sawyer, the engineer, under whose care the work of construction has been carried out, presented each of their Excellencies with a handsome silver key, to which was attached a moulded handle of polished and silver-inlaid ebony, with which he invited them to unite the lines. To enable to do this the connecting rails had been caused to meet on the exact spot, as nearly as possibly ascertainable, the boundary line runs. A "fish-plate" had been attached to the rails, and through these, in addition to the ordinary iron bolts, were inserted two silver ones. These, Mr. Sawyer invited his illustrious gentlemen to make secure, and in so doing, addressing their Excellencies in French, said:—

Your Excellencies,—The line you have passed over this morning was thought of for a long time, but it was only finally formulated in the treaty of Lisbon of December 1878. Then the Duke of Sutherland formed a committee, of which he was president, to see whether the articles of the Treaty could be carried out. The exploration then found not only was it feasible, but that the railway and harbour would be a commercial success and prove highly beneficial both to Portuguese territory and to British territory in the Deccan. Mr. Aguiar on the part of the Portuguese Government and Sir Douglas Forsyth on the part of the Committee then entered into negociations, which resulted in a contract for the making of the line and harbour being concluded in April 1881. In October 1882 the then Governor-General did us the honour of inaugurating the works. Last year his Excellency did us the honour of opening a portion of the line, and now I request you to be good enough to complete the line by joining one of our rails to one of the Southern Mahratta system.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, first replying to Mr. Sawyer, said:—

I offer my congratulations to both the Marmagoa and the S. M. Railway Companies on the conclusion of the union of the two lines and upon the success which attended each of them. The junction of these two railways is a new proof of the ancient friendship of the Portuguese and English Governments, and it unites more and more the two countries in their several interests. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay then said:—

Your Excellency,—I cordially reciprocate in the name of her Majesty's Government in India the friendly terms in which you have alluded to the significant event which is the cause of our meeting here. A great engineering work has been brought to a successful conclusion. Its material results are self-evident. But as a promoter of the cordial relations which have always existed between our Most Gracious Sovereigns and their subjects it is an event which has a wider bearing and which will exercise as solid an influence in uniting our two nations as these fastenings exercise over the two lines. I deem it a privilege to have co-operated with the illustrious representative of the Portuguese Government in the very auspicious ceremony of to-day. (Applause.)

Both parties were then conveyed back to Castle Rock Station, where luncheon was served. At the conclusion of the repast his Excellency the Governor of Bombay proposed the health of the King of Portugal and, in so doing, said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—In the name of his Excellency the Viceroy, I offer to the Governor-General of Portuguese India and to the Portuguese civil and military authorities a hearty welcome on British Indian soil. The ceremony which we performed this morning in rivetting firmly those two rails was typical of the friendly relations which will receive a fresh impetus by the junction of these two lines. The Government of India trust that in future as in the past the subjects of his Portuguese Majesty and of her Majesty the Queen-Empress will continue to co-operate in giving to India the blessings of peace and progress. In the name of the English authorities here present I beg to give to your Excellency the assurance that nothing will afford them more pleasure than to give a cordial reception to such of your countrymen and countrywomen, who will use this line for the purpose of paying us a visit over the frontier. By a wise policy no fiscal formalities will prevent the Railway managers from giving to the traffic the maximum of speed, and trade will not be interrupted or intercepted. In this respect this international line has advantages which the managers of European international lines may well envy. Your Excellency will also, I trust, allow me to propose your health upon this most auspicious occasion.

The toast having being duly honoured, his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India replied:—

I thank you for the toast and for the kindly sentiments expressed by my lord, the Governor of Bombay, on his own behalf and in the name of the Viceroy of India. I regard them as one more proof of the affection which his Excellency has shown towards me. It is always very pleasant to the Portuguese Government to acknowledge that the relations between the two nations are so cordial and so intimate. It is very gratifying also to reflect that our reciprocal interests are uniting us more closely every day. (Applause.)

Shortly afterwards the journey to Marmagoa was made, two engines, the foremost being the Cardosa Carvalho, named in honour of the Governor-General of Portuguese India, and the latter, one of the S. M. R. Co., drawing a train of twenty-eight coaches. The terminus was not reached until about eight o'clock, when the combined parties, to the number of some hundred and fifty persons, were entertained at a banquet, laid in front of the old viceregal palace. At its conclusion his Excellency the Portuguese Governor-General submitted the toast of "*S. M. la Reine et Imperatrice des Indes.*" In so doing his Excellency dwelt on the good will which had existed between the two nations during the reign of her Majesty who was honoured and held in high esteem by all loyal subjects of H. M. the King of Portugal. The toast was drunk. H. E. the Governor of Bombay then proposed the toast of *S. M. t. f le Roi de Portugal et d'Algarves.* In submitting it, his Excellency said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—The opening ceremony of an international line is not one which Englishmen ever have the privilege of witnessing when they are at home. The sea is the terminus of all our great railway lines, and our home traffic is only international when it assumes a maritime character. In India, in Canada, the problems which all European nations are so well acquainted with have to be solved by Englishmen, and it is a remarkable fact that Englishmen leaving Europe understand European questions better than those who spend their lives in England. The distinguishing feature of this international line is that it is of an absolutely pacific nature. These military considerations which play such an important part in the construction of transfrontier lines in Europe are absent here. No military works have enhanced the cost of this line. At the beginning of the century your military engineers and ours co-operated on fields of battle before the century closes your civil engineers and ours meet to open up lines of communication which will, if the necessity arises, prove useful to safeguard Portuguese and British interests in India. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquess of Wellesley would certainly rejoice to see that another link had been added to the many, by which the Portuguese possessions and the Bombay Presidency are united. One of your stations is called most appropriately Vasco de Gama, and that great man could not have wished for a better and more enduring tribute to his fame. Portuguese and British political interests are identical in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. They are placed on the solid foundation of mutual respect for existing rights. Here, in India, we have not only acknowledged the identity of political, but also of administrative and mercantile interests, and a Portuguese harbour will be the natural outlet for the produce of a large extent of British territory. The more you improve this harbour the better it will be for our ryots, and I do not forget that it is one of my most important duties to promote the well-being of not much less than a million subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. We regret to hear that his Majesty's health is causing anxiety to his subjects in all parts of the world. We pray for the speedy and complete restoration of his invaluable health, and we trust that the news conveyed to his Majesty to-day will have given gratification both to the occupant of the throne and to his loyal subjects here and elsewhere. That his reign may continue to be prosperous and peaceful is the heartfelt desire of his Majesty's British neighbours—*Via et Rei!*

"*La Compagnie West of India Portuguese Railway*" was next proposed by his Excellency the Governor-General, who coupled with it the name of Mr. Sawyer, who *briefly* responded. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sawyer said:—

Your Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Indies, your Excellency the Governor of Bombay, ladies and gentlemen,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast of the company, which I this evening have the honour to represent. I trust it will do its work both to the Portuguese Government and to the public in such a way as always to deserve such a reception. I thank your Excellency for the very kind and flattering expressions concerning myself. It is not often that an engineer has the good fortune to be in charge of a work of this kind from its very conception to its practical completion. It was only possible for any one to do so if he had three things: first, the cordial co-operation of the Portuguese authorities; secondly, the entire confidence of the gentlemen who compose the board in London; and thirdly, the loyal support of an active and capable staff. These three I have had the good fortune to have. Always have the Portuguese authorities shown themselves most anxious for the success of the undertaking and done their best to help us and overcome difficulties; the board of directors have earned our thanks for the continual confidence they have shown in their staff abroad, and in this respect have done their best to facilitate our work, under sometimes very arduous and trying circumstances. As to the staff, it is, of course, mainly owing to them that the works have come to such a successful termination. Their energy, zeal, and loyal support have been such as to make any work undertaken with them a matter of comparative ease. I much regret that so few of its leading members are with us to-night, but I take this opportunity of thanking them most heartily for all they have done. I trust that the works accomplished with their help, and which you have seen to-day, will meet with the full approval of the Portuguese Government, and that our visitors have no cause for being ashamed of the handiwork of their fellow-countrymen in a foreign country. It would, however, be ridiculous to think that the credit of such an undertaking can rest with the executive alone. Many men have contributed towards it who are not here to see the fruits of their labours. Especially would I ask you to remember this evening Sir Douglas Forsyth and Mr. de Aguiar. These two are practically the founders of the company. It was they who negotiated the contract by which the company was formed for five years. Sir Douglas Forsyth presided over this company with the greatest success. Mr. Aguiar was for three years in the representative in Lisbon. Both these men had the best interest of the company at heart, and they would have been rejoiced to know of, or have been present at, our proceedings to-day. This was what they looked forward to, but they have not been destined to see the great results of their arduous labours. They were both convinced not only of the financial success of the undertaking, but of the great benefits which the provinces of Portugal in India and the English provinces of the Deccan would derive from it. The Goanese have shown by the large local passenger traffic we have already had that they know how to take advantage of their opportunities. Now that the lines are united and through communication is established with the vast railway system of India, I can foresee a business movement which will give new life to the ancient and historic province of Goa, of which the people will not fail to avail themselves. I thank your Excellency the Governor-General and your Excellency the Governor of Bombay sincerely on the part of the company for having honoured us with your presence here to-night, and our thanks are due to Lady Cardose and Lady Reay for having, by their presence, added to this honour.

Lord Reay then proposed "*La Compagnie Southern Mahratta Railway.*" His Excellency said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—Railway construction is the great feature of this century. Its influence on the inhabitants of this planet cannot be exaggerated. From a scientific point of view much has been done to codify laws which regulate the success of these undertakings, but much remains to be done. In England, we are, I am afraid, even more unmethodical, unsystematic and reckless in laying out railways than in any other direction. Fortunately for India, Englishmen cease to be unmethodical and unsystematic when they reach these shores, and the British administrator has a conscience which the promoter of companies as a rule, I believe, ignores. No branch of administration has a better right to be proud of its doings than the railway department, and both as a constructive and a controlling department it has more especially—under the late brillant initiative of Sir T. Hope—solved many intricate problems. Indian Railway reports, Indian railway statistics, are certainly more instructive than English railway reports and English railway statistics, and our Indian literature on the subject more really approximate that of French and Belgian specialists than the chaotic condition of English railways will allow. The problems of the methodical distribution of passenger and goods traffic, of the equalisation of velocity so as to diminish the cost of working, of the reduction to a minimum of the wasteful expenditure due to tare will have the benefit in India of investigation by carefully trained and organised department instead of being left to the discretion of amateur directors. The people of India will not have to pay high fares and high rates due to incompetence and want of system, but in this, as in other respects, they will reap the advantages of sound and scientific administration, and it is one of the most important duties of Indian administration to secure to the railway department a maximum of efficiency and of knowledge of what is going on in Europe and in America, where statesmen and economists are paying an ever increasing attention to this great subject, which fortunately does not lend itself to any other but the most scientific treatment, and is most carefully avoided by sensational orators. I have the honour of sitting next to the learned representative of the Portuguese High Court at this banquet, and he probably will agree with me that railways have opened up an entirely new field of jural research, both with respect to commercial and to private international law, and I suppose he will also agree with me that the tendency in both directions of modern jurists is to simplify and assimilate codes, to adopt international standards, and to accelerate the decisions either by arbitration or by the introduction of assessors or experts more directly conversant with the usages of trade. Here, again, we have in the Indian codes an advantage over the adverse conditions under which English law is administered. I have no doubt that the opening of this line will contribute to a friendly understanding between Portuguese and British jurists and in the adoption of a common gauge following the example set by Portuguese and British engineers. I believe that even before the opening of this line a case of extradition has arisen and been settled amicably. I am informed that a lady arrived in Portuguese territory without her luggage. Now under all circumstances the separation of a lady from her boxes is painful, but in this case the usual enemies, break of gauge, customs, formalities are not available, and I am at a loss to account for the tragedy. However, I can give this consolation to my friend to my right that it will not add to his labours, because as soon as the fact was discovered, very courteously the managers of the Portuguese line secured the extradition without waiting for a warrant. If the two companies adjust all their differences with equal rapidity and goodwill the public will certainly have reason to be thankful. In seeing the long train pass through your *Novas Conquestas*, (as the picturesque district is called, it was not possible to forget that this railway is a conquest which will transform the *Novas Conquestas* from dense jungle fit only for the abode of the tiger and the research of the sportsman into hospitable districts of Portuguese India, which the traveller will do well to visit, and which will remind him of the Black Forest scenery about Friberg. The engineering difficulties on Portuguese territory have been great, and I wish to add my tribute to that already paid by your Excellency to Mr. Sawyer, our host, this evening. I beg also to congratulate the engineers of the S. M. R. system. We all regret the absence of Colonel Lindsay, but he will be gratified to hear of the successful performance of this day's ceremony. His late *locum tenens*, Mr. Baggallay, is present and will convey our message to him. Mr. Baggallay will also convey to Mr. Stephens, who carried out the most difficult portions of the work with great talent and under great difficulties, our recognition of his meritorious services. The names of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Mabley, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Swallow, are so well known in connection with the various works that it is enough to mention them to secure your assent to the respect with which I bring them forward. (Applause.) To the British Government it is a pleasing thought that the original East Deccan Line, intended merely as a famine work, has grown from a tiny local line into a full-fledged railway system, and Sir James Ferguson, my distinguished predecessor, who took such a warm interest in the development of the South Mahratta lines will be pleased to hear that already something like three per cent. has been earned reducing the liability of the guarantee to one per cent. These results are certainly very satisfactory and fully justify the toast which I have to propose—Success to the South Mahratta Company. (Applause.)

Mr. Craik, General Traffic Manager, responded:—

He said he would speak in the language which had been used by previous eloquent speakers, but would employ a tongue better understood perhaps by most present. His duty was to express Colonel Lindsay's regret and disappointment that he was unable to attend the interesting ceremony of that day. This disappointment he was sure they would share and would sympathise with that gallant gentleman. His own regret was somewhat mingled with feelings of commiseration for himself and his hearers, as he could not hope faithfully and adequately to represent him. The ceremony of linking these lines was the outward and visible sign of the completion of a great work, on which those engaged had to bring skill, energy, and perseverance to bear. But these qualities of themselves were not sufficient,—something else—the support and countenance of Government—was required. And he felt sure that Colonel Lindsay would desire him to express his obligation to the Government for the support and help he had received from it through the Consulting Engineer's Department, so ably presided over by Major Firebrace. Continuing he observed that now the engineers had completed the work, it became the duty of the traffic officers to take it up and to reap the fruits of the engineers' labour. Through the opening of this line, as H. E. the Governor had remarked, a long-desired outlet had been provided for the southern part of the Bombay Presidency, and if his opinion were asked upon the work he would say, that not only was the line an adequate one, but it was also likely to prove useful to the people and profitable to the proprietors. (Applause.)

The Governor-General then proposed the health of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the English guests, expressing his admiration of the representative of the British Government and his thanks to the British guests for their presence.

His Excellency Lord Reay replied:—

Your Excellency,—You must allow me in a few words to offer my best thanks for the kindness with which you have been good enough to propose the health of the British guests. They are fully alive to the welcome they have received at your hands and at those of the other Portuguese authorities. Last year I had the honour of enjoying your most courteous hospitality after a sea voyage, and I cannot deny that I reach your hospitable shore in a more fit condition when conveyed by the W. I. Portuguese Railway than when I am entertained on a lively man-of-war, though your Excellency, as a distinguished naval officer, will hardly share my feelings on the subject. However, it is immaterial what means we use to meet so long as our meetings result in those feelings of cordial friendship, which I am pleased to think have been established and cemented on every occasion between your Excellency and myself. I hope that these relations will always exist between our successors, and I now invite my countrymen here present to respond most heartily to the toast of his Excellency the Governor-General's health.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk and happily responded to, after which in adjournment was made to the balconies of the old palace, to witness the display of fireworks which had been arranged to occupy the attention of the guests while the banquetting hall was transformed into a ball-room. H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India led off in the opening quadrille with Lady Reay as his partner, and H. E. the Governor of Bombay with Senhora Carvalho. Dancing was kept up throughout the night, and many of the guests returned to Bombay by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kapulthala. H. E. the Governor and suite left in the early morning by train, by way of Belgaum to Chinchli, for the purpose of attending the Kolhapur State Horse and Cattle Show.

On the way an unpleasant accident occurred. Shortly before the train crossed the Portuguese frontier one of the engines left the rails and bought the train to a standstill. Fortunately, Mr. Craik, the General Traffic Manager, and Mr. Baggallay, Engineer of the S. M. R. were with the train, and the engine being righted in a comparatively short space of time Belgaum was reached some ninety minutes behind time, and the journey to Chinchli was accomplished in about three hours. Arrived his Excellency was received by the Maharaja and conducted to a spacious tent in the centre of a vast encampment, where his Highness is at present entertaining numerous guests. His Excellency spends to-night under canvas, an experience he has not yet undergone in either of his tours this season.

Lady Reay, who proceeded to Marmagoa last Sunday, was among the passengers by the B. I. steamer.

THE KOLHAPUR CATTLE SHOW.

FEB. 3.

Considerable impetus was lent to the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Horse and Cattle Show, which was held here yesterday, by the looked-for visit of H.E. the Governor. Interest in the movement had been flagging and some of the native chiefs had withdrawn their support, but his Excellency's visit had an influence for good which, it is hoped, will be permanent. It is calculated that upwards of 40,000 persons visited the exhibition. The entries too were not only more numerous than in former years, but the specimens shown generally admitted to be far in advance of those which have been entered heretofore. What the promoters considered the most pleasing feature of the show, and the one they pointed to as affording best evidence of the institution's success, was the exceptionally fine young stock which was included in the exhibits. The ages of the animals showed them to have been bred since the first show was held, and what was most pleasing to the committee was the reflection that here was ample proof of the beneficial influence of the organisation. One of the animals, however, met with an accident yesterday, which resulted in its death. Tethered to a loosely driven peg it broke loose, and stumbling impaled itself on a heel post, instantaneous death being the result. His Excellency visited the various departments yesterday at eight o'clock in the morning, and spent a considerable period of time in inspecting the various departments, and during this time Captain Wray, the Assistant Political Officer, sustained an accident whilst engaged tent-pegging. Riding a rough country-bred horse it bolted with him. Finding all attempts to check it futile Captain Wray threw himself to the ground. His fall was severe, but his injuries, beyond bruises, were not so serious as to prevent him carrying out the extensive duties which fell to his lot in connection with the show. At half-past-four H. E. the Governor returned to the ground, and after declaring the show open to the public, proceeded to distribute the principal prizes. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, guests of the Political Agent, in addition to many thousands of natives. Opening the proceedings Mr. Ramchandra Rajram Mule, chief revenue officer of Kolhapur, the honorary secretary of the show committee, presented a report to his Excellency, giving the history and the fullest details of the progress and operations of the society. In so doing he said:—

As the honorary secretary of the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show at Chinchli, it is my pleasing duty, on behalf of the managing committee, to thank your Excellency for your kind presence here. Nothing can be more encouraging and beneficial to this show and to the cause of agriculture than the part taken by your Excellency in to-day's interesting proceedings. When the Western Deccan Railway was first started it was anticipated that a great failure was in store for this show. Happily, the Western Deccan Railway is now an accomplished fact, and the time has come when we may reasonably expect to see these expectations realised. The facility of communication afforded by the Railway has made this show accessible to many visitors who take an interest in agricultural matters. Among these visitors the managing committee is glad to see Messrs. Propert and Lee-Warner, and they feel thankful for the presence of many other high officials of the British Government. The territories of Kolhapur and of the native States of the Southern Mahratta Country are so intermixed with those of the British Government that the show is as useful to the native States as to the British territories. Before soliciting your Excellency to declare this show open it would not be out of place, with your Excellency's parmission, to state briefly the history of this show. As a rule, India is indebted for all useful institutions to the Government and its officers. This show is not an exception to the rule. The credit of starting it is due to Colonel Reeves, our popular Political Agent, and to the late lamented Colonel Waller. It was the happy idea of Colonel Waller to establish this show in this village, where an annual fair is held in honour of a Hindu goddess, named Mahakali, or Mayakka, and at which place a large trade is carried on in cattle. Under the auspices of Colonel Reeves and the late lamented regent of Kolhapur, the show was resolved upon. It was munificently patronised by the chiefs and sardars of the Southern Mahratta Country and some of the Jagirdars of the district of Satara. The Kolhapur durbar took upon itself the management of the show and consented to pay large sums to the funds. The first show was opened by your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Sir James Fergusson, in 1883. Under the advice of the Political Agent, and with the support of the Kolhapur and other States, the institution has now become an annual one, the present show being the sixth of its kind. Six years is but a short time to judge of the results of such undertakings. But from the statistics which I will presently give, it will be seen that this show has been growing in popularity. The first shows were poor in horses, but of late years exhibitors from Poona and Satara come to compete with the horse-owners in this part of the country. A healthy rivalry has sprung up between the different States and between landowners. The quantity and quality of the exhibits is improving every year. The natural resources of the Southern Mahratta Country are favourable for the breed of horses. But it is a matter for regret that the country which supplied the Mahratta armies with numerous horses should find it difficult to furnish a good number of ponies for commissariat purposes when emergency arose. The reasons for such a change are not far to seek. Unbroken peace, improved communications, railways and last, but not least, the extension of export trade in wheat, cotton and oil-seed are some of the causes which have brought about this state of things. Every inch of cultivable ground in this country is availed of for raising wheat or cotton, leaving very small area for purposes of pasture. Then, again, the horses are not useful for agricultural purposes on Indian soil. The foreign horses are preferred by the higher classes for riding and carriages. Horse-breeding has, therefore, become an unprofitable business. Under these circumstances the Deccan horse will not regain its importance without encouragment from higher classes. As regards cattle our show is not behind hand. The ox is reared by the ryot with great care. The fact that many Guzerathi and Mysore kinds of bulls are coming to the show proves that the people try their best to improve the breed of cattle. I am informed by land holders that the number of sheep is decreasing, as waste lands, on which the sheep were allowed to graze at a moderate charge, are now taken up for cultivation. The agricultural needs of the country are:—(1) the improvement of the cattle; (2) successful dealing with epidemic diseases among the cattle. Something has been done to improve the cattle, but as yet nothing with a view to cope with cattle plagues. The agricultural population suffers every year great loses in agricultural wealth from want of proper remedies. Accurate information is not to hand, but it is estimated roughly that during the last year about 18,000 cattle died from cattle disease in the Kolhapur territory alone. The thanks of all interested in the agriculture of the country are due to your Excellency's Government for establishing a veterinary college in Bombay. In a few years the people will have the advise of veterinary doctors. The Kolhapur durbar has sent boys to learn in the college, and it is hoped that other States will follow their example. By the advice of Colonel Reeves, Mr. Steel was asked by the Kolhapur durbar to prepare some easy notes useful for checking the diseases. The notes have been prepared by Mr. Steel, to whom public thanks are due. Translations of these notes in Mahratti and Kanarese have been made, and published for distribution to such owners of cattle exhibiting their animals at this show as were able to read and understand them. The appended table shows the number of animals brought to the fair during the last four years:—

	1885	1886	1887	1888
Oxen	3,979	9,841	12,234	12,985
Buffaloes	2,267	2,423	2,272	2,598
Horses	382	486	1,023	1,621
Sheep	35	45	43	91
Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	22
				A total of 17,315 animals.

When these figures are compared with those of 1883, the first year of the show, when the total number of animals brought was only 12,000, it will be seen that there is an increase of about 5,000. Of the above number of animals the following were exhibited this year as against those in the preceding three years:—

	1885	1886	1887	1888
Horses and mares	104	109	117	172
Oxen	210	213	297	366
Buffaloes	16	24	15	22
Sheep	9	4	6	19
Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	1
				580

The work of the judging committees is detailed below:—Under the head of cattle 79 prizes, amounting to Rs. 1,154, have been awarded. In the department of horses in 1883, (the first year) only 22 prizes, amounting to Rs. 480, were given to exhibitors, including the chiefs and sardars. Colonel Waller has remarked that very few of the horses exhibited deserved prizes, but, nevertheless, they were not withheld, as the great object was to encourage people to exhibit their animals at future shows. It is satisfactory to note that in the present year 147 prizes, amounting to Rs. 2,255, have been awarded to exhibitors, excluding the chiefs and sardars. These figures speak for themselves. The number of agricultural exhibits shown this year was 564, out of which 137 carried prizes, amounting to Rs. 471. The total amount spent in prizes this year, therefore, is Rs. 3,880. Colonel Waller's prize of Rs. 50 has been given to the best pony in the show, belonging to the Patel of Vadgar in the Kolhapur State. The Regent's prize of Rs. 75 has been given to a country horse, belonging to Mahadu Khandajkar of Bhimshadi, Poona taluka. A sum of Rs. 100 has been paid by Captain Wray for distribution among the owners of brood mares from the Southern Mahratta Country. For this gift the thanks of the committee are due. Your Excellency has been pleased to give a special prize of Rs. 100 to the best brood mare in the show. It has been awarded to the mare Bhagu, belonging to Anandram Gulabchand of Rahu, in the district of Poona. The committee beg to express their heartfelt thanks for the encouragement given by your Excellency. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking the members who formed the various judging committees for the trouble taken by them. Mr. Pottinger, whose services were kindly lent by Government, deserves thanks for the assistance given by him. I have also to thank Captain Wray for the pains he took in adjudicating the prizes, and Nanasaheb Desai, of Chinchli, for his useful assistance. Before concluding, I consider it my duty publicly to acknowledge the services rendered by the following officers of the Kolhapur State in connection with this show:—Mr. R. R. Shirgahar, Overseer, Shirol divison, Mr. V. R. Sabins, Mamledar, Shirol Petha, Mr. Madhavrao Joshi, Madhavrao of Rayabag. I now beg to declare this sixth Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show open to the public.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

President of the Kolhapur Council, Chief, Sirdars, Colonel Reeves, ladies and gentlemen,—Ever since I came to this Presidency it has been my desire to pay a visit to this show, and it was only because in former years other duties required my presence elsewhere that I was unable to attend; but this year, owing to the courtesy of the managers of the two lines which have just been joined, I am able, on my return from that extremely interesting ceremony, to pay you a visit here. And it is a very appropriate coincidence that I should have been called upon to open the railway lines and to open this agricultural show, because it must be evident to everybody that there is a close connection between the increase of our railway lines and the agricultural prosperity of the country. I congratulate you on having established this show so near the new West Deccan line, whereby you have added another to the many guarantees of permanency which this show already enjoys. Permanent it certainly ought to be in your part of the Presidency—permanent it seems to me to be in every respect, because it is one of those institutions which have for their foundation the wants and needs of the people. You, chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country, have shown great perspicacity in doing all in your power to make the show a success, and your efforts have been rewarded by the assent not only of your own subjects, but also by the co-operation of British subjects in neighbouring districts, on whom by your generosity a great boon has been conferred of making this show—what I am sorry to say shows in England are not yet,—not only an open field to all exhibitors, but also to all visitors, where ryots can come and take a lesson in agriculture here for nothing. You have provided gratuitous education in the best sense of the word, and gratuitous education where it is most needed. There is no doubt that if education is wanted in India more in one thing than in another, it is in the direction of agriculture. Agricultural patshalas need not interfere with patshalas, and in one of the chiefs here present, a distinguished Sanskrit scholar and poet, and also an agriculturist, we see a happy instance of the blending of ancient and modern, and I trust you will always boast of having amongst your number successful breeders well versed in Sanskrit, and the chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country will never cease to contribute largely, according to their powers, to the financial resources of this show. Agricultural shows have now in all parts of the civilized world obtained a permanent footing, and in my travels I have always arranged my plans so that I could visit an agricultural show if one was held, because there is nothing more interesting to the student of national and social economies than to watch the progress of the agricultural populations of various countries. I regret that among the visitors to the Chinchli Show there are not some of the leading agriculturists and farmers of great Britain, for I am sure that if they were here they would be very much surprised to see how much has been done by your combined efforts to improve the breed of your cattle and of your horses, and I wish I could add your sheep, though of that I am sorry to say I have seen little evidence. The late Regent of Kholapur, whose name will always be mentioned with respect in connection with this show, was one of those men who had the natural gift of understanding by intuition what his people required, and not the least benefit conferred by him on this part of the country was his importation of English sheep and the creation of a stud paddock in the state of Kaghal. That example has since been followed by other States—naturally, in the first place by Kholapur—and I am glad to hear that the Chief of Mudhol is giving extension to his horse-breeding operations, and the Chief of Sangli has wisely allowed mares in his State to be branded and to accept from Government one of their stallions. With reference to this I shall only say that in case the stallion which is sent does not suit the wants of Sangli breeders that he has only to write to Government through the Political Agent, and we will take care that he gets a more suitable animal. The influence of the chiefs is very great and can be most beneficial. The Chief of Sangli has shown that hereditary interest in the breed of oxen which was displayed by his father, for he was, I believe, the first to introduce the Guzerat and Mysore cattle. Fortunately, I am not here in the position of a judge, or a jurymen, and all I have to do is to leave all critical and vexed questions to the experts who have been dealing with the jury matters. I am very pleased that I am not a member of a Court of Appeal to which appeals from their judgment might be submitted. You have agreed amongst yourselves that the decision of the judges shall be final and on this I congratulate you. The Chief Judge of the Kholapur State smiles at the idea of finality in litigation, but I do not suppose he would like to undertake the Chinchli appeals. The Chief of Kuranad senior has also shown in the selection of buffaloes from Jaffrabad a wise discretion in improving the breed in his State. The Chiefs, Miraj Senior and Miraj Junior—the latter of whom probably has not yet been consulted on the subject—are, I believe, making experiments with the Mysori breed, and which the Kolhapur State is wisely introducing through our director of agriculture; and I would here express the hope that you will take care that the original breed—the pure Deccani breed—is not lost. It is extremely important that you should cross pure animals of one breed with pure animals of another breed. This matter requires great care and caution and supervision of experts, and if on the one hand the Guzerat and Mysori cattle are imported—on the other hand you should not lose the good points of your Deccanis. Those who have studied this very intricate question will tell you that a great loss, and one which may prove irreparable, is entailed when a certain breed disappears in the process of improvement. In cattle breeding we must keep up the Deccani caste for the very purpose of improving it through Mysoris and Guzeratis. I cannot let this opportunity go by without thanking the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country for having been the first who gave a full, sincere and ungrudging adhesion, not only in theory and on paper, but in practice, to the policy I advocated, with the object of removing all trammels to trade and industry. It is possible to simulate obedience to the principles of free trade, and at the same time to impose upon your industries burdens in another form, which are just as detrimental in their results as more open violation of economic laws. When first started this show was more or less a show of chiefs. The main contributions came from the stables or from the yards of chiefs. That is natural, if their superior means are taken into account, and agricultural improvements in a country should be initiated by the larger landowners. But I am happy to say that your initiative and your continued support since 1883 have met with a spontaneous and general response not only from the ryots of your own States, but also from the ryots of British territory encouraged by the fact that all prizes should go to them, a healing rivalry between the durbars. The greater and smaller landowners have thus sprung up, and in brood mares and young stock the ryots now run the chiefs very close. Cultivators in India are not separated by sharp lines of demarcation as they are in Europe. That is an immense advantage which we must treasure. Some of the most creditable exhibits of the present show are the property of poor ryots in native and British territory. Those exhibits have the greatest value, and to those thrifty and industrious exhibitors I wish to convey an expression of my sympathy and regard. The prosperity of India largely depends upon the intelligence of that class. I can only say that it will not be my fault if I do not visit my Kolhapur friends and Chinchli show next year again, to show the importance I attach to this contest carried on in such a friendly way. Meanwhile, I thank you for what you have done not only for the Southern Mahratta Country, but for British districts. With our present railway system we may look forward to an agricultural show of the whole presidency, and I am confident that on that occasion Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country will hold their own. (Applause.)

The officers of the society this year were, in addition to the members of the local Council, H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, patron; Colonel Reeves, president, and the judging committee consists of the Karbharis of the Southern Mahratta Country and others; the horse judges being Captain Wray and Mr. Pottinger (Veterinary Surgeon.) No complaint was heard as to the manner in which any one of these had discharged his more or less arduous duties, but to expect that all interested in the show were in every way satisfied with it were rain. It would appear as though the organisation requires some slight revision if there be much worthy of serious consideration in some comments made by a highly intelligent gentleman, with which we were furnished. He begins with a platitude to the effect that few of the more ignorant classes really appreciate the show, inasmuch, he says, great apathy in connection with the movement and do not assist in its development with any degree of willingness. This, he considered, might either be on account of their ignorance as to the real object of the exhibition or consequent upon their disappointment at being unable to secure prizes for their animals in the competitions. The notifications, in first the place, do not reach them, and the want of clearness in them keep others, who have an opportunity of reading them, ignorant of the real principles by which the distribution of prizes shall be governed, and also the conditions necessary for breeding up an animal to a first class prize. This will make them more enlightened on the subject, and their consequent success in securing prizes for their animals will remove their apathy and create an interest in the show. The same might be said with regard to those who hold a position a little higher in society than the ryots. This class although really cognisant of the benefits of such movements, equally show their apathy and regard the show as a mere *tamasha*. This indifference is possibly also traceable to disappointment, which itself is due to carelessness. One cause of complaint, according to our native critic, is a belief that the judges are not always competent. The committee, usually appointed, "consists of people, of whom a majority are State officers who are not thoroughly conversant with the qualifications and merits that are necessary for a first class animal; they judge from mere appearances and are many a time deceived as to the real merits of animals which are exhibited in the show." It is desirable, he urged, that the judges should be specialists. Then, again, others in Kolhapur would like to have the exhibition purely local and exclude exhibits from all other parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, at least for some time. They do not like to see prizes allotted to horses carried away by people from Poona and other districts. They would prefer to have the competition confined to themselves only. They would also like to have the competitions confined to animals which are meant for *bona fide* sale, in order to improve the breed of horses and cattle in Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country. Beside, the owners of cattle, they say, are not willing exhibitors, especially as the arrangements of the show interfere with their sale. They regard the show ground as "forbidden ground for purchasers, and the animals being taken there once all negociations about their sale are at a standstill, and when they are allowed to be taken away, the show being closed, the owners find the would-be purchasers gone." There is very little in this objection, but perhaps more in his next remark, that the same class of people he refers to also take objection to the amount of expenditure incurred in connection with the show. They are anxious for more simple and less expensive arrangements, for in this manner they believe much money might be saved and applied to the legitimate purposes of the show.

Further, in the opinion of the native gentlemen, the department for agricultural products requires a great deal of improvement. In the first place, he urges, there should be prizes awarded for different kinds of fodder for cattle, on whose labour the country mainly depends. Special encouragement should be given to the men who would try to improve the products already existing and to those who would import and cultivate new ones. In connection with this award, he would make it a condition that the exhibitor should be ready to furnish a specified quantity of the produce exhibited, and of the sample exhibited in order to secure real improvement in it. The quantity at present required to be furnished (10 seers) is so small, he thinks, that it does not provide a sufficient test to determine whether there has been any real improvement in agriculture. The scope of this department, he concludes, required further widening, which would necessitate additional expenditure in the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cuona, 1,437 tons, Captain T Beale sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, laden with salt.

THE s s European, 1,736 tons, Captain D D Lacey, sailed for Marseilles yesterday, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Avlona, 1,279 tons, Captain J A Tait, sailed for Port Said and Havre yesterday, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hugget, Mr Henty and sixty deck.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,500 tons, Commander A Voznargo, arrived in port yesterday from Hongkong laden with a general cargo and with three cabin and three deck passengers.

THE s s Robert Harrowing, Captain A T Hughson, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday, laden with railway materials, &c, for the G I P Ry Co, from Middlesborough. Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co are agents in Bombay.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Purulia, Captain J B Macfadyan, sails to-day for the Persian Gulf, and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Maurice de Juilly, Mrs and Miss Yates, and two children for Karachi ; Mr S Bin Hoosein, for Bahrein ; Mr T Bin Sallemen, for Falia ; and sixty-two deck, for various ports.

THE s s Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in Bombay on Friday night, from Antwerp and London via Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the undermentioned passengers :—Mr Ayre, from London ; Mr and Mrs Lyall, Mr Stallion, and Mr Simon, from Karachi ; and seven deck. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

EXTRA CHINA MAILS.—The P and O boat Zambesi, 1,504 Capt. in E Crew, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong Jan 18 with extra mails, general cargo and one second class and thirteen males and six children, deck passengers. During the voyage the Zambesi spoke the British ships answering to the letters L D R J and Q P F S, and Q G V F a vessel of German nationality.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Ganges, Captain E Stewart, 2,148 tons, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo and Shanghai with the China and Australian Mails, and the following passengers :—Mr G N Nairn, for Sydney ; Mr Caldecott, for Yokohama ; Mr H J Reiss, for Shanghai ; C M J Schooley, for Hongkong ; Mr E Habberfield Short, for Singapore ; Mr W Blair, for Colombo, and Mrs H Eewin Keney, for Madras.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi	A	J. Janni & Co.
,, Armenia	2219	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, R. Harrowing	..	A. T. Hughson	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rookcliff	1496	J. L. Baxter	F	C. Eduljee.
,, Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Brookfield	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Navirano	2157	Bergemann	K L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Avlona	1279	J. A. Tait	L	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, W. Hall	2240	J. Vereill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Wolviston	1135	W. Edwards	N	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
,, Kt. Errant	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Tower	1454	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Europa	1432	R. Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Yesso (s)	Trotter	Antwerp & London.
	R. Harrowing (s)	Hughson	Middlesboro', Jan. 3.
5	Kairos (s)	Liddle	New Port, Jan. 1.
	Zambesi (s	Crew	Hongkong, Jan. 18.
	Cyphrenes (s)	Kelly	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
	Bisagno (s)	Voznargo	Hongkong, Jan. 7.
	Tweed	Moore	Liverpool, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Ganges (s)	Stewart	Colombo & Shanghai
	St. Fillans (s)	Fitzgerald	Calcutta.
	Wolvis on (s)	Edwards	Elephant Point.
5	Avlona (s)	Tait	Havre.
	European (s)	Lacey	Marseilles.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Niagara (s)	M. Conochie	Antwerp.
	Cuona	Beale	Calcutta.
	Aljofar	Nakoda	Quillimane.

The steamer Purulia, Macfadyen, cleared out on Saturday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels commenced to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Sutlej, for London, &c.
,, Yesso, for Antwerp.
,, Kaisarbhala, for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein via Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
31 Rewa s ..... Mann ..... London, Dec. 23.
Kohinoor s ..... Edge ..... Bombay, Jan. 13.
Marenta s ..... Buterin .... Colombo, Jan 7.
Malwa s ..... Burlegh .... Rangoon Jan. 24.
Khandalla s ..... Dougherty .... Singapore, Jan. 18.
Bushcer s ..... Fausset .... Rangoon and Arracan Coast Ports, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31.—Steamers Bancoora and Melpomene. Ship Barcore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
1 Himalaya s .... Negapatam.
Glan Macgregor s .. .. Calcutta.
2 Java s .... Bombay.
Bacchante s .... Calcutta.
Ada s .... Rangoon.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
31 Tibre s .... Pondy. & Colombo.
Shahjehan s .... Bombay.
Feb.
1 Culna s .... Bombay.
2 Himalaya s .... Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Clark, Lt, Bengal, King's Royal Rifles, on private leave, from Lahore.

FEBRUARY, 3.

Philips, Col, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on remount duty from Rupahell.
Towsend, Captain, Bombay, RA, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY, 4.

Parker-Jervis, Major, Bombay, Durham L I, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Bell, Major, Bombay, APD, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY, 3.

Henderson, Lt, 24th Bombay Infantary, on leave, to Surat.

FEBRUARY, 4.

Parker-Jervis, Major, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, to Poona.
Lushington, Captain, 6th Bengal Regt, HC, on duty, to Bolaram.
French Mullen, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, to rejoin, to Oodeypore.
Street, Surgeon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Griffith, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Australia.

FEBRUARY, 5.

Clark, Lt, Bengal, King's Royal Rifles, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following order is notified :—

2. There will be Riding School for the Troop on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 7 a.m. Full dress without the bandoliers.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.
Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

1. Drills for the week ending 11th February.
Tuesday.—Gun Drill, Arsenal Compound, 7-15 a.m., (Lieut. Mitchell) ; and 5-30 p.m (Lieut O'Connor).
Wednesday.—Squad Drill, Town Hall Compound, 7 a.m., (Capt. Leslie).
Thursday.—Gun Drill, Arsenal Compound, 7-15 a.m., (Lieut. Mitchell) ; and 5-30 p.m., (Lieut. O'Connor).
Saturday.—Gun Drill, Cross Island. Fall in at the Oval in front of the Scotch Church, at 4-20 p.m.

2. The Instructor will attend at Coorla on Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m. for class firing. Members are requested to complete their annual course with as little delay as possible.

3. On Wednesday evening the Sergeant-Instructor will commence a course of practical instruction in Gunnery. The first lecture will be given at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, and the second at the same hour on Friday at the Volunteer Club. These lectures being designed with a view to the Members obtaining proficiency certificates, all are requested to attend.

4. No. 98 Gunner E. Wilkin is taken on the strength of the Battery from this date.

5. The following gentlemen have joined the battery as honorary members :—No. 7, A. Morison, Esq., and No. 8, Capan A. Gwyn, I.N.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

Poona, 3rd February, 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bo I—2nd Lt J R B G Carter, 2nd South Stafford Regt, who has been appointed a Probr for the Bo S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 29th Jan 1888.

19th Bo I—2nd Lt A H D Creagh, 1st Bn Worc Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 23rd Jan 1888.

With reference to clause 192 I A C, 1887, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded on appt as Cantonment Magte, Deesa :—

Capt E D Newnham Smith, SC, Squadron Officer, 5th Bo Cavy.

Under instructions from H Qd's, War Office, it is intimated that Lt P de S Burney, RA, has been placed upon the Seconded List on appt to the Bo N Arty.

Under instructions from India Hd-Qrs, it is intimated that Major W S Walford, 5-1 Lancashire Divn, RA, has been selected to undergo a course of instruction in position finding in England.

2. Major Walford proceeded to England in H M's Inda troopship Euphrates on the 29th ultimo.

Under instructions received from India Hd-Qrs, it is intimated that the appt of Major R W P Robertson, to command No 3 (Mounta) Batty 1st Bde South Ir Dn, RA, published in G O C, No 15 of 13th Jan 1883, has been cancelled.

Under instructions from India Hd-Qrs, it is intimated that Capt A W B Gordon, unposted, attached to the RA, Kirkee, for duty, has been appointed to D-4, RA.

With reference to G O G, No 44 of the 27th ultimo, Col E Cunningham, A-Q-M-G, is posted to the Bo Dt.

In modification of G O C, No 453, dated 23rd Sept 1887, the name of Surgn R F O'Brien, Medl Staff, is transferred from the troopship Euphrates to the troopship Serapis.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Dept Staff—Col W R Truman, (h.p. late 7th Dn Gds) Comdt Deolali Depot for 2 months on p. a.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Lanc Fus—Major R G Randall to remain in England in extension from 25th to 31st Jan 1888.

Medl Staff—Bde Surgn A C Gaye, in India, from 1st Feb to 1st June 1888. on p. a.

I M S—Surgn H D Massani, (In Medl ch 30th Bo I) to China and Japan from 1st April to 3rd Sept 1888, on p. a., under Articles 967-68 AR India, Vol I, part Bo. I, the first sixty days to be on full staff pay.

BENGAL.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The following notifications are gazetted :—Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Kattak, is transferred to the Sudder station of Maimansingh. Mr. F. M'Blaine, Assistant Magistrate, Backerganj, is transferred to the Sudder station of Kattak. Mr. F. F. Handley, Joint-Magistrate, is posted to the Sudder station of Pubna until the date on which he receives charge of the office of Judge of that district. Mr. E. N. Baker is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the first grade, but will continue to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. Mr. L. P. Shirres, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Magistrate, Balasor, on furlough, is transferred to Puri. Mr. E. Cornish, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is posted to Balsor. Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Magistrate Balasor, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra. Major H. Boileau, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Julpiguri, is confirmed in that appointment. Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Samuells, Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, on furlough, is transferred to Singbhum, Mr. W. B. Aldham Deputy Commission-er, Darjeling, is transferred to Monbhum but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate of Burdwan. Mr. A. W. Paul, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. E. R. Forbes, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is confirmed in that apponintment. Mr. A. V. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepur, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. W. C. Fasson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepur. Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, on leave, is transferred to Puri. Mr. G. B. Havelock, District Superintendent of Police, Puri, is transferred to Bankura.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE RAILWAY OUTRAGE.—The District Judge at Jhelm has committed Guard Brooks to take his trial before the Sessions Judge for causing grievous hurt to Mrs. King in a carriage on the North-Western Railway. He will be tried under section 46 of Act 4 of 1879. Mrs. King deposed that shortly after leaving Wazirabad the door of her compartment was opened. She got up and shud it, and went off to sleep. She remembered no more till she was roused by severy blows on the head. She thought the train had met with an accident, and ran towards the closed door. She then felt some one seize her and she fell beckwards, and in doing so saw a man. His face was strange to her and in her opinion was that of the accused. He then caught her by the throat and begau beating her on the head. She said : "For God's sake take what you went and go, but do not kill me." He continued the assault until he thought she was either senseless or dead, and then pushed her body under the seat, gave her a kick, and left the compartment. On the train stopping at Lala Musa she cried out "Help ! Murder !" when Brooks was the first to come to her assistance and he expressed surprise at what had occurred. On cross-examination by Brooks witness said that she was positive that he was her assailant. When he came, in answer to her cries for help at Lala Musa, she suspected him. Much damaging and corroborative evidence was then given by the police, the railway employes, and defendant's servants as to blood-stained clothes, a blood-stained towel, shirt, and shirt-sleeves. Brooks reserved his defence for the court in which he will be tried. The police have produced five different convictions against the accused.—*Mroning Post.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·052
Themperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	774
Excent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·7
General Directions of Wind*	ESE, E, W, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
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Leidesheimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leidesheimerhof	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
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Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 ...
Chateau Gread Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
From MUNKER & FILS.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIENE.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roomer	,, ...	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
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BRANDY.		
H. Montros **	,, 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
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Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	Rs. ...
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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
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Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 33 0	...
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PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
,,	1 do.	1 0
,,	2 do.	1 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Splnage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6

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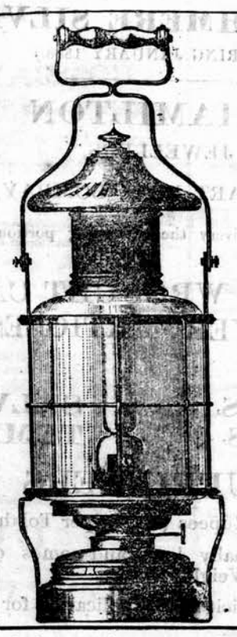

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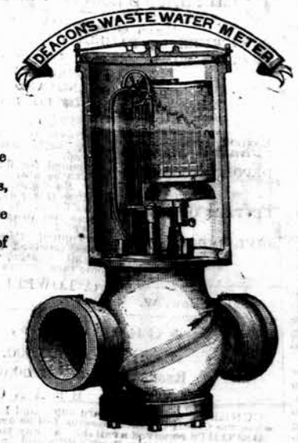

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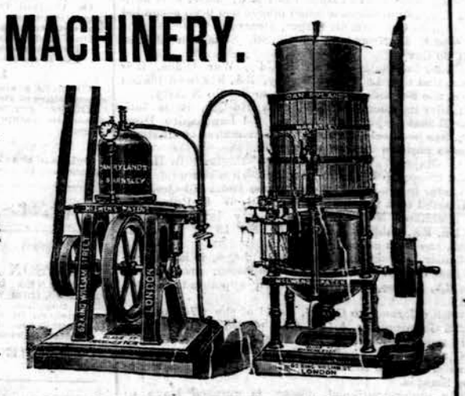

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